

Thatcher and Heseltine at centre stage in Paris and London



Fingers crossed: Margaret Thatcher making a 'thrusting' gesture yesterday at the Elysee Palace in Paris, where she was attending the signing of the arms treaty, while Michael Heseltine leaves his London home for a day on the campaign trail

Tory leadership race is now 'too close to call'

By ROBIN OAKLEY and PHILIP WEBSTER

THE overwhelming view among Conservative MPs last night was that today's contest between Margaret Thatcher and her challenger, Michael Heseltine, was too close to call.

As the two camps traded claims of their levels of support in the first serious challenge to Mrs Thatcher's leadership in 15 years, MPs were expecting one of two outcomes. Either there would be an inconclusive first ballot, which would raise questions about the wisdom of Mrs Thatcher continuing in the race, or

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she would win on the first ballot, but with Mr Heseltine gaining a substantial vote and with her authority impaired.

Westminster was rife with rumour and speculation as the last day strains of campaigning showed. Thatcher supporters raised the spectre of a Heseltine win on the first ballot in an attempt to steer wavering back into the prime minister's camp. Mr Heseltine argued that those who wanted to see Douglas Hurd, John Major or any other candidate in a second-round contest had to vote for him in the first.

Last night, George Younger, Mrs Thatcher's campaign manager, said: "We think there will be a clear victory in the first round." With apparently equal confidence the Heseltine camp predicted that their man had enough votes to force a second ballot.

Norman Tebbit described the prime minister's mood as "tough and bouncy".

Mr Heseltine told *The Times* that he had entered the contest with more than 100 votes pledged, that the number had since increased "significantly" and was still increasing.

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, called for a general election within a month of today's vote, saying that voters should be given the earliest

opportunity to decide how the country was governed.

In some of the sharpest language of the campaign, Nicholas Ridley, the former trade secretary, accused "three or four unnamed senior politicians of planning a medieval-style revolution against Mrs Thatcher for reasons of personal ambition."

Mrs Thatcher, at the European security conference in Paris, said: "It's not time to write memoirs yet." She earnestly believed, she said, that she would still be prime minister at the end of the week. She would be glad when the election was over so that the party could unite and go forward to the next election.

Also in Paris, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary and the leading candidate to come in on the second ballot if Mrs Thatcher were to stand down, called for an end to leadership contests while the Conservative party was in government. He said that the procedure had never been designed to dislodge a prime minister elected by the nation.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Heseltine responded to the prime minister's allegations in her *Times* interview that he would bring in Labour policies and jeopardise all that he had stood for.

He complained that only an intellectual contortionist could take such a view of his record, noted that the prime minister had happily promoted him within her cabinet and pointed out that ministers and MPs throughout the party had invited him to speak in

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Last rites and fine burial for cold war

From MICHAEL BINYON
IN PARIS

THEY came to bury the cold war, and yesterday's summit had all the feel of a working funeral. Margaret Thatcher wore black. President Mitterrand, leading the obsequies, was solemn to the point of lugubrious. Flags fluttered everywhere. Official corteges roared up and down the streets. World leaders ate with each other from noon till night.

In the general confusion leaders, limousines, speeches, briefings, receptions, photo opportunities and corridor consultations became entangled in diplomatic traffic jams that even 10,000 police and an army of quarrelling journalists were unable to disentangle.

The Cold War, of course, was buried with all pomp and honour. The 34 mourners sat around a huge oval table, gazing at a cut-out map of North America and the Eurasian landmass. In the corner at a side table sat the lonely Albanians, invited to watch but not to join in the rites.

Outside the chamber altogether were the lonelier representatives of the three Baltic republics, who tried to flounce away but were told the ceremony was by invitation only.

Two interlopers did manage to get in: Javier Pérez de Cuellar, representing a better world of universal peace, and Jacques Delors, who, at least for some, represented a nightmare vision of a federal Europe.

But it was farewell not only to the Cold War. Many presidents and prime ministers were wondering whether it was their last glimpse of some familiar faces. Would Mrs

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A windmill near Appleton Roebuck, Yorkshire, as seen from the 12.57 York to Kings Cross.



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Hurd adds voice to call for change in rules

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT, IN PARIS

MARGARET Thatcher predicted yesterday that she would be confirmed in her post as prime minister in the Conservative leadership election today as Douglas Hurd added his voice to those arguing that the party's election rules must be changed.

The foreign secretary indicated that he believed that today's election should be the last occasion on which an incumbent prime minister was subjected to the pressures of a vote by backbenchers.

Mrs Thatcher's confident prediction that today's first round of voting would be enough for her to repel Michael Heseltine's challenge came at the 34-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Paris. She said: "I most earnestly believe that I shall be No 10 Downing Street at the end of the week and a little bit longer than that. What makes me so confident? I think I have a marvellous team working for me and we are all very optimistic."

Her comments at a press conference at the British embassy came after the ceremony in which 22 Nato and Warsaw Pact countries signed the conventional forces in Europe agreement that ends the Soviet supremacy in tanks and guns on the Continent and marks the end of the Cold War.

Mrs Thatcher reminded backbench Tory waverters that



Hurd: political turbulence a distraction

it had been her government's determination in the face of the Soviet threat that had led to this "marvellous" deal. "I think we can claim that we have played a big part in it, first with the co-operation of President Reagan and then with President Bush, in stanchness on defence and in willingness and skill in negotiations."

Mr Hurd said that the prime minister could take a great deal of personal credit for ending the Cold War. The treaty "owed a great deal to the firmness which she and others have shown in resisting the unilateralist".

Mrs Thatcher denied that Mr Heseltine's challenge had placed her under strain in Paris as she sought to convey the impression of business as usual while fighting for her political survival at home. She admitted, however, that she would be glad when the election was over.

Earlier eyebrows were raised when she abruptly cut short a joint press conference with President Bush after a few minutes and after just one question on her domestic difficulties. She left the United States leader to field reporters' questions, but her aides maintained that she had to leave early because she was

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Currency vote 'a short-term tactic'

By JAMIE DEITMER

MARGARET Thatcher's sudden mention of the possibility of a referendum on a single European currency was seen at Westminster yesterday as a short-term tactic for the prime minister to outflank opponents in her party.

Mrs Thatcher has not been a notable proponent of referendums. Like most Tory MPs in 1975, she followed with no great passion the Conservative line that a referendum on Common Market membership was right and proper because of the high constitutional importance of the issue.

Her advocacy in an interview in last weekend's *Sunday Telegraph* of a referendum over a single currency is seen as part of a tactic to appeal over the heads of cabinet colleagues to an electorate she believes is opposed to economic union.

Mrs Thatcher is not the first British leader to want to use a referendum as an escape from party divisions. Harold Wilson was eventually persuaded to back the idea of a referendum on the European Community because he could use it as a popular measure to attack the Conservative government while at the same

time heading off a damaging split within his own party.

The 1975 vote on the Common Market was Britain's first national referendum and there have been three provincial referendums. In 1973 the border poll in Northern Ireland to establish whether Ulster wanted to remain in the United Kingdom was undermined by a nationalist boycott. In 1979 Wales and Scotland voted on whether they wanted devolution. The Welsh voted against devolution but the Scots majority for devolution failed to gain the required percentage.

Politicians in Britain have generally been opposed to referendums because they believe it is the responsibility of parliament to make decisions and for the people to make their views known by how they vote in general elections. Supporters of referendums argue that people vote for a party on a wide range of issues and do not give a mandate for just one.

Dr Vernon Bogdanor, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, said: "It is rather like a jury being told that it can only convict on all counts rather than on just one or two. There are strong arguments for having



Jenkins: Referendums a weapon against progress



Just passing through: Norman Tebbit seizes the opportunity to stage an impromptu press conference outside Michael Heseltine's home yesterday

Tebbit takes campaign to challenger's doorstep

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NORMAN Tebbit took the prime minister's re-election campaign to Michael Heseltine's doorstep yesterday.

As Mr Heseltine's former ministerial colleagues lined up to question his recollection of the events that led to his resignation from the cabinet in January 1986, Mr Tebbit staged an impromptu press conference outside the former defence secretary's London home.

The former party chairman, who lives next to Mr Heseltine, seized his opportunity as he returned home after giving a television interview.

During the interview, on BBC television's *On the Record* programme, he denied Mr Heseltine's allegation that the prime minister had read out to his fatal last cabinet meeting the conclusions of a meeting that had not taken place. Mr Tebbit,

one of Mrs Thatcher's campaign organisers, said that he had been puzzled by Mr Heseltine's claim. He was sure that the 22 people present would agree that this had not happened. Mrs Thatcher had read out a statement saying future statements about the cabinet should be co-ordinated through the Cabinet Office. "It was that that Mr Heseltine found unacceptable because he could not accept collective cabinet responsibility."

Asked if he was accusing Mr Heseltine of being untruthful Mr Tebbit said: "I think his recollection is muddled. Mine is very clear and I have checked with others who were present."

Mr Tebbit added: "It's a very great pity Mr Heseltine should say what he did about the Westland affair. I feel it was particularly wounding because I

had made efforts to save Michael from resigning at that time."

The previous summer he had warned Mr Heseltine of problems facing the Westland helicopter company, but Mr Heseltine had told him: "That's your problem mate, not mine." Mr Heseltine had pointed out that the Ministry of Defence could buy helicopters from many foreign suppliers if Westland collapsed.

John Wakeham, the energy secretary, who was chief whip at the time, has also said that Mr Heseltine's recollection of those events is faulty.

Mr Heseltine has said that five weeks before he resigned, he warned the prime minister that he would step down if he was denied his constitutional right as the defence secretary to put his case about Westland Helicopters to the cabinet. "She read out

the conclusions of a meeting, of a discussion, which had not taken place," Mr Heseltine said.

Mr Heseltine repeated his charge in an interview with *The Times* (see page 2) yesterday. He said that the cabinet had been precluded from discussing the issue. Mrs Thatcher had read from a document that had been prepared before the cabinet meeting in drawing the meeting to a close.

"What was said was unacceptable to me because it was to close the option of an examination by the cabinet of the European solution for Westland," he said.

Mr Heseltine reiterated that five weeks before the meeting he had given the clearest possible indication that if the cabinet were not allowed to examine the matter he would not remain a member of it.

Options facing Thatcher if she loses the ballot

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

IN her thirty-eight years on the throne, the Queen has accepted the resignation of seven prime ministers for reasons ranging from ill health and electoral defeat to retirement.

If Michael Heseltine wins an outright victory on the first ballot, he becomes leader of the Conservative party but he will not automatically become prime minister. Having lost the support of her parliamentary colleagues, it is expected that Margaret Thatcher would go to Buckingham Palace to tender her resignation. As the parliamentary party would have chosen a successor, the Queen would send for Mr Heseltine and ask him to form a government.

Professor Kavanagh said that if Mrs Thatcher lost the Conservative leadership contest and resigned as prime minister, the circumstances facing the Queen would be similar in some, but not all aspects, to those facing the monarch after Harold Wilson's departure from office 14 years ago.

The key difference between 1990 and 1976 was that Labour's leadership contest was triggered by Mr Wilson's decision to retire voluntarily, whereas if Mrs Thatcher quits, she will have been forced to do so by parliamentary colleagues.

In 1976, Mr Wilson remained prime minister from March 16, when he announced his intention to resign, until April 5 when James Callaghan beat Michael Foot in the contest for the Labour leadership in a third ballot.

On that day, Mr Wilson went to Buckingham Palace to formally tender his resignation and he was followed within two hours by Mr Callaghan who received the Queen's commission to form a government.

In the event of the prime

minister failing to win an outright victory on the first ballot and subsequently deciding not to enter the second round, it is likely that she would inform the Queen of her intention to resign as soon as the party had completed the necessary procedures for electing a successor.

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In the event of the prime

Labour query on royal role

By ROBERT MORGAN, PARLIAMENTARY STAFF

LABOUR backbenchers with no part to play in the Conservative leadership contest yesterday sought to ascertain the Queen's constitutional position.

Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover and expert on parliamentary procedure, suggested that whatever the outcome of today's ballot, Mrs Thatcher could still carry out her duties as prime minister. She might, he suggested, even force the cabinet into reconsidering the whole affair. The matter might eventually be one for the Queen.

Tony Banks (Newham

North-west) complained that Bernard Ingham, the prime minister's press secretary and a civil servant, far from being impartial, was being used by the prime minister to give press briefings denigrating Michael Heseltine. Mr Weatherill told him: "I understand Mr Bernard Ingham has been giving press briefings for about 10 years."

David Winnick (Walsall North) said that the question of the next prime minister was entirely one for her Majesty to decide.

Heseltine poor at his job, Ridley claims

By PHILIP WEBSTER

MARGARET Thatcher is facing a medieval palace revolution from three or four disgruntled people who see their chance of becoming prime minister slipping away, Nicholas Ridley alleged yesterday.

The former trade and industry secretary said that her present difficulties had arisen "because too many colleagues have been frustrated in their ambitions to become prime minister" and did not think they were going to make it before they were too old.

They were therefore trying a coup, a sort of medieval palace revolution, he said on BBC's *The World at One*. Using some of the most extreme language of the campaign, Mr Ridley warned pretenders that if they succeeded in wresting powers from Mrs Thatcher they would find a majority in the party refusing to support the policies they brought forward.

Mr Ridley backed Mrs Thatcher's strong criticism of Mr Heseltine in her interview in *The Times*. Mr Ridley said he had followed Mr Heseltine to the environment department. "There was a tremendous lot to do as a result of his stewardship. He did not actually run that department quite as well as he keeps on telling us he did."

"If you look at what he (Mr Heseltine) has been saying and the policies he has been putting forward, they go back to the old days of massive intervention in industry, consensus between trade unions, industry and government. That was the thing which was damaging our economy most."

Mr Ridley suggested that the single currency would be a suitable subject for either a referendum or approval as part of a general election manifesto. Even if Mr Heseltine got more than 100 votes Mrs Thatcher should adopt the same posture as she did at the Rome summit. "There is no halfway house between joining a single currency and not joining it," he said. "If Mr Heseltine ever were to be prime minister and were to seek to join a single currency, he would lose among 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the Conservative party in the House of Commons and probably the same sort of proportion in the country."

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Streamlining of proposed geography lessons urged

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

THE government's advisers on the national curriculum are urging to streamline proposed geography lessons to attain greater clarity and make the assessment of pupils easier.

The National Curriculum Council says that the proposed format is too cumbersome and repetitive. In its final advice to Kenneth Clarke, education secretary, the council suggests cutting the seven attainment targets and programmes of study to five, and the 269 statements of attainment to 211.

Duncan Graham, the council's chairman and chief executive, said: "There was an enormous amount of overlapping, asking the same questions in slightly different form. Putting them together has resulted in greater rigour and clarity. Our proposals are simpler and more understandable and will make assessment easier and less burdensome."

The council also said that for geography to be taught successfully teachers would need extra training, and many primary schools and some secondary schools would need new equipment, such as up-to-date atlases.

After consultation, the council also recommended that combined GCSEs should be available linking geography with, for example, history or economics. Children not taking geography at GCSE should continue to study all the attainment targets but in a reduced number.

The five attainment targets for children aged 5 to 16 will be geographical skills, knowledge and understanding of places, physical geography, human geography, and environmental geography. Three of the original seven attainment targets, the home area and region, the United Kingdom within the European Community, and the wider world have been combined under the knowledge and understanding of places.

In other proposed changes designed to reduce the burden on schools, the council said that at 14 it was not necessary to study a

Four stages of learning mapped out

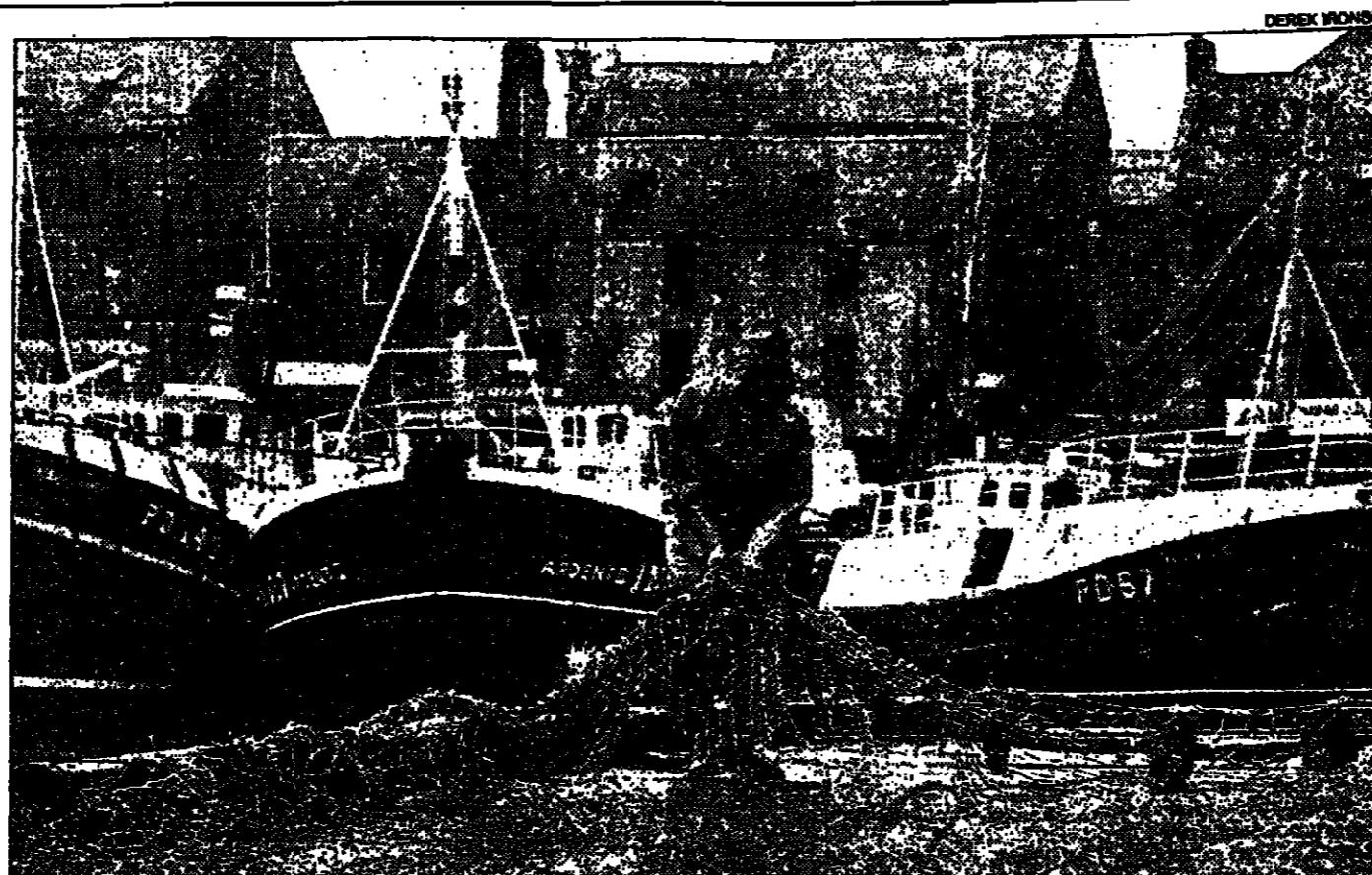
What pupils will be expected to know will include:

At seven years old: children should be able to talk about a familiar place, identify activities carried out by people in the local area, recognise rocks, soil and water, explain that buildings are used for different purposes and identify and name materials that are obtained from natural resources.

At 11: they should be able to use geographical vocabulary to talk about places, make a plan of a real or imaginary place, name the countries of the United Kingdom, recognise seasonal weather patterns, identify how goods and services in the local community are provided, and describe ways in which people have changed the environment.

At 14: they should be able to interpret relief maps, use maps to plan routes, measure distances, describe the geographical features of a country in the European Community, describe a river basin, analyse the causes and effects of recent large-scale migration and analyse the environmental impact of the development of two energy sources.

At 16: they should be able to select diagrams to present complex geographical information and ideas, evaluate ways in which local and national government have attempted to stimulate and control the development of a region, examine international strategies for improving the quality of life, and critically examine the conflicts that can arise between expectations of continually rising standards of living and the need to conserve and sustain the environment.



Net return: a fisherman mending nets at the harbour in Peterhead, where one person in four is directly employed in the industry

Drastic action needed to save fish stocks

BRITISH fishermen say their livelihood is threatened by proposals to conserve rapidly dwindling stocks of North Sea cod and haddock which David Curry, the fisheries minister, will discuss with his European Community counterparts in Brussels today.

Four successive years of cuts in the catch quotas allocated to EC member states under the common fisheries policy have failed to prevent stocks of the two species from falling to levels that scientists fear might put them beyond recovery unless further action is taken.

Mr Clarke will announce his decision on the proposals in a new year.

□ POLICE participation in teaching children how to be good citizens is of the greatest importance, the National Curriculum Council said yesterday, although in the past some schools have refused to invite the police to talk to pupils.

In its latest advice to schools, the council said: "The contribution of the police service is of the greatest importance, especially the involvement of the school community liaison officers in lessons and extra curricular activi-

Duncan Graham, the council's chairman and chief executive, said: "Education for citizenship is essential for every pupil. It helps each of them to understand the duties, responsibilities and rights of every citizen and promotes concern for the values by which a civilised society is identified - justice, democracy, and respect for the rule of law."

Work preferred to brave new world of early retirement

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE new technology dream in which computers, robots and visual display units would transform the uneasy prospects of early retirement into a brave new labour-free world of fulfilment through unlimited choice of leisure activities has come to nothing for millions of people in Britain.

Ten years after Clive Jenkins, one time enfant terrible of the labour scene, wrote that the great problem would be to safeguard people from the boredom of leisure time, his prophecy has come true in a way he may not have imagined and thousands of people say they want to work until they are 70 or even older.

The so-called "demographic time bomb" of a falling population, a growing awareness among women of their worth in society, economic realities, and pressure on Parliament led from Europe has ensured growing equality among the sexes in the workplace. According to Jenkins, the pressures of modern survival are now leading us into a post-industrial New Dark Age.

The case in which Barclays Bank has agreed to pay 12 women compensation of £160,000 for not being allowed to work until they are 65 (as their male colleagues could), was unusual in that most firms have now agreed to comply

right to work until 65. The government is very reluctant to reduce the age to 60 as it is estimated that this would cost the country at least £3 billion a year in terms of state pensions.

Sally Greenross, director of Age Concern England, who will tomorrow be given the United Kingdom Woman of Europe award, is convinced that because older people are now healthier and more alert they want to continue with their working lives.

"They feel they have real experience and would like the option of working until they are 70. With fewer young people available for the workforce the argument is even stronger."

The TUC said: "Although our policy is for people to retire at 60 the reality is that many are forced to continue working because of the low level of the state and occupational pensions."

Managers, it appears, are not in this category. A survey by KPMG Peat Marwick Management Consultants and the Institute of Personnel Management, however, shows that only 14 per cent of managers wanted to retire between the ages of 61 and 65, compared with nearly 70 per cent who would like to retire between 51 and 60.



Sally Greenross: people want to work longer

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The essential nouveau banana taste

By ROBIN YOUNG

STUDYING this year's newspaper reviews of the 1990 Beaujolais nouveau will have left wine drinkers in serious doubt as to just what they were drinking.

Jane MacQuitty, *The Times* wine correspondent, chose as her winning wine the "stunning" Maurice Cheneau Beaujolais Nouveau sold by Safeway at £2.99. It stood out, she wrote, "like a beacon - head and shoulders above the competition". Andrew Barr in *The Sunday Correspondent* placed that wine bottom of the 12 he tasted. "Banana essence", he noted. "I prefer wine."

The wine which Mr Barr thought "in a class of its own", by Joseph Drouhin, Miss MacQuitty thought acceptable, but lacking zest. A panel for *The Independent* was however about Mr Barr's choice, leaving it to languish without further comment among the "also tasted".

The Independent's second three-star wine, the Cave de Buly from Waitrose at £3.29, Miss MacQuitty rated "borderline". Miss MacQuitty was disappointed to revise her opinions yesterday. "Tasting panels always come up with widely differing opinions", she said. "Top placings often go to the ordinary or mediocre."

Detective denies blackmail

THE detective accused of masterminding a £3.75 million blackmail scheme by putting poisoned baby food and tins of dog food on supermarket shelves yesterday denied that he was responsible.

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Council and duke in battle over a matter of class

By ROBIN YOUNG

WESTMINSTER city council and the Duke of Westminster commence legal battle at the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand this morning over their rights to house Westminster's working classes, if indeed such people still exist.

The dispute to be heard in the High Court concerns 532 flats designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens on the Page Street estate in Millbank, in the southeast of Westminster. The council was assigned a 999-year lease on the flats by the then Duke of Westminster in 1937 on condition that they be used as "dwellings for the working classes... and for no other purpose".

Conservative-run Westminster council, whose leader is in the controversial Lady Porter, wants that condition set aside so that the flats can be included in its "designated sales" policy, under which council homes can be offered for sale to anyone living or working in the council area.

The present duke, the wealthiest man in Britain, refused to withdraw the clause in the lease after appeals by Westminster's Labour councillors. The trustees of the duke's Grosvenor Estate agreed that the council should be allowed to sell 10 per cent of the flats under the designated sales policy, but insisted that the rest remain available as low-cost rented accommodation.

The council is now seeking to have the condition in the lease set aside, arguing that the term "working classes" has no meaning in contemporary society. A precedent to be cited for the council was set 35 years ago by Lord Denning, later to become Master of the Rolls, who, in a case involving rooms in Cheeses belonging to the Guinness Trust, declared that the phrase "working class" was "inexplicable".

A council spokesman denied Labour accusations that the designated sales policy was being used to change the balance of the electorate in marginal wards, or indeed that purchasers were anything other than "working class".

Aids virus infects 10,000 heterosexuals

At least 10,000 heterosexuals in Britain are infected with HIV, the virus that causes Aids, and most are unaware that they are carriers, the government's chief medical officer said yesterday.

Sir Donald Acheson told a seminar of HIV prevention specialists in London that the carriers were unlikely to show symptoms and could infect others sexually for up to ten years until they developed Aids.

He said the figure was a conservative estimate, and only about 3,000 men and women were believed to have been infected through sexual contact. The rest had acquired it through intravenous drug abuse or treatment for haemophilia.

New evidence

The first day of the resumed inquiry into the Hillsborough disaster in Sheffield yesterday was told evidence would be heard that was not available to the Taylor enquiry into the 95 deaths.

Inmates escape

A Home Office enquiry was launched yesterday after three inmates cut through the bars of their cell and used scaffolding left by workmen to escape from Oxford jail. Two were later recaptured but Roberto Ayala, on remand, is still at large.

Gunman jailed

Wayne Shaw, aged 30, of Little Milton, Greater Manchester, was jailed for 13 years by Manchester Crown Court for 12 charges of kidnapping, hijacking or attempting to snatch cars at gunpoint and robbery in September 1989.

Level pegging

The Soviet Union and England each have 6½ points from eight after the second round of the chess olympics in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia.

THE INSIDE STORY

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Anti-terror bill condemned as repressive

A BILL giving new anti-terrorist powers to the security forces in Northern Ireland was attacked in the Commons yesterday as "repression by reflex action".

Kevin McNamara, the shadow spokesman for the province, said that the legislation added to the plethora of restrictions inhibiting freedom in the province. Labour, as a result of its commitment to the rule of law, was bound to oppose parts of the legislation.

He was speaking after the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) bill was commanded by Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, as a fair and proportionate response to the terrorist threat.

Moving the second reading, Mr Brooke said that the bill brought together all the anti-terrorist provisions applying to Northern Ireland and provided the police and the armed forces with powers of arrest and seizure.

It created a new offence of bypassing closed border crossing points and a new power to allow the police and armed forces to examine documents and other recorded data.

Its provisions were, generally speaking, in line with recommendations made by Viscount Colville of Culross who had conducted a review of the working of anti-terrorist legislation in Northern Ireland.

The government had, however, not accepted a recommendation to drop provisions relating to internment. Mr Brooke said: "I make no apology for this. The government is determined to keep available a comprehensive range of responses to terrorist violence in the province."

"Although the precise circumstances in which detention would be reintroduced are not presently identifiable, and while there are no current plans to do so, the government continues to believe that the outright repeal of the provisions would be mistaken."

He argued that internment, when required, needed to be implemented quickly.

Mervyn Rees, the former Labour home secretary, called for a better justification. Threatening to vote against the bill, Mr Rees said that internment, not used since 1975, had sullied the law and had an effect abroad.

The bill contained a new offence

of possessing items intended for terrorist purposes, in line with a recommendation by Lord Colville, who had noted the use by terrorists of everyday articles, such as adhesive tape, plastic drums, bell-pushes, coffee grinders, kitchen scales and nylon fishing line, as components in bombs.

It also gave the security forces a new power to examine documents Mr Brooke described as a "damaging omission" a recommendation by Lord Colville to wait and see on that score.

He said: "As the law now stands, the advantage lies very much in the terrorist's favour and the government has decided that action was necessary to make the terrorists' life more difficult".

He rejected a further recommendation by Lord Colville that police interviews with people suspected of terrorist offences should be recorded, without sound, on video and that tape-recordings should be allowed for consideration at trials.

Mr Brooke said: "We acknowledge that there remains concern about police interview procedures with terrorist suspects". Nevertheless, video recordings could "jeopardise the usefulness of the interview process" and, so far as audio-taping was concerned, the time was not right to conduct trials in connection with terrorist suspects.

Mr McNamara said that the law should be certain and not leave too much to the discretion of the police. It was a package of rights, not a menu of options, and it was not for the government to pick up only the bits that were palatable, and to dispense with the rest.

Labour demands aid for children

ACTION to stop thousands of youngsters working illegally to support the family budget was demanded by Labour's children's spokesman, Joan Lester, yesterday. She was launching a charter to protect the under-18s

and give them more rights.

Miss Lester said that there was widespread evidence that too many children were playing truant to work in shops and backstreet factories and as unpaid carers. She



All together: Bryan Gould (left, Lab), David Trippier (environment minister) and Simon Hughes (Lib Dem) at a conference yesterday on the environment white paper's business implications

Environment measure wins Lords support

THE government took a further step yesterday in its policy of protecting the environment when the Natural Heritage (Scotland) bill was given an unopposed second reading in the Lords.

The bill, peers were told, is intended to bring about a more integrated approach to protecting the natural heritage.

Lord Strathclyde, an agriculture minister, moving the second reading, said that it had one overriding purpose, to ensure that the natural environment, particularly resources of land and water, were managed in a sustainable way to

secure the inheritance of succeeding generations.

The merger would bring about a more efficient and more effective organisational structure to achieve an integrated approach to the natural heritage.

He announced proposed government changes to the Bill to enable natural heritage areas to be established and to give the red deer commission powers to cull deer for nature and landscape conservation reasons.

The Bill would also improve water management in times of drought.

Poll tax 'not connected with vote'

THE prime minister has made clear that failure to register for the community charge does not deprive a citizen of the vote.

In a Commons written reply, Margaret Thatcher said that the community charge register and the electoral register were separate entities and compiled with reference to different criteria and for different purposes.

Europe links

The Commons authorities are seeking to improve the telephone and postal links between Westminster and EC institutions, John MacGregor, leader of the House, said at question time.

Clark's pps

Alan Clark, defence procurement minister, has appointed David Martin (Portsmouth South) as his parliamentary private secretary.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Health; prime minister John MacGregor to reply). Criminal Justice Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): New Roads and Street Works Bill, second reading.

Northern Tories face 'cap' peril

By PETER DAVENPORT

FROM Eston hill in Cleveland a panorama of smoking chimneys, cooling stacks and heavy industry stretches as far as the eye can see.

The northern part of the borough of Langbaugh takes in huge British Steel works and ICI chemical plants in a six-mile ribbon development of almost unrestrained urban sprawl that runs from Grangetown to Redcar on the coast.

It is one of the most heavily industrialised areas of the country and includes the largest blast furnace in Europe and one of its biggest chemical complexes.

Yet under the complicated formula used by government to calculate the spending limits of local councils, the area, on the southern banks of the river Tees, is treated as if it were open countryside.

The effect on Langbaugh's local authority finances means that it is the first Conservative authority to face the prospect of charge capping.

Ron Robertson, the council treasurer, said yesterday: "We have been complaining about the classification of the area as open land for four or five years and we were told that the introduction of the poll tax would sort the matter out. Experience has proved to be to the contrary."

Tomorrow, a delegation from the council, which is run by a minority Conservative administration, and the local Conservative MP, Richard Holt, will try to persuade Robert Key, the junior environment minister, to change the classification of the land to help to improve their critical financial position.

Failure to win their case will leave the authority with the prospect of introducing sweeping cuts that could include the loss of hundreds of council jobs, the closure of leisure and recreation centres and the end of a £1.5 million concessionary travel programme used by 20,000 elderly people.

Langbaugh was created under local government reorganisation in 1973 and, at 145,000, has the second largest population of the four boroughs in the county of Cleveland. The borough, a mix of heavily industrialised towns and wide expanses of countryside, is one of only four authorities in the country to receive

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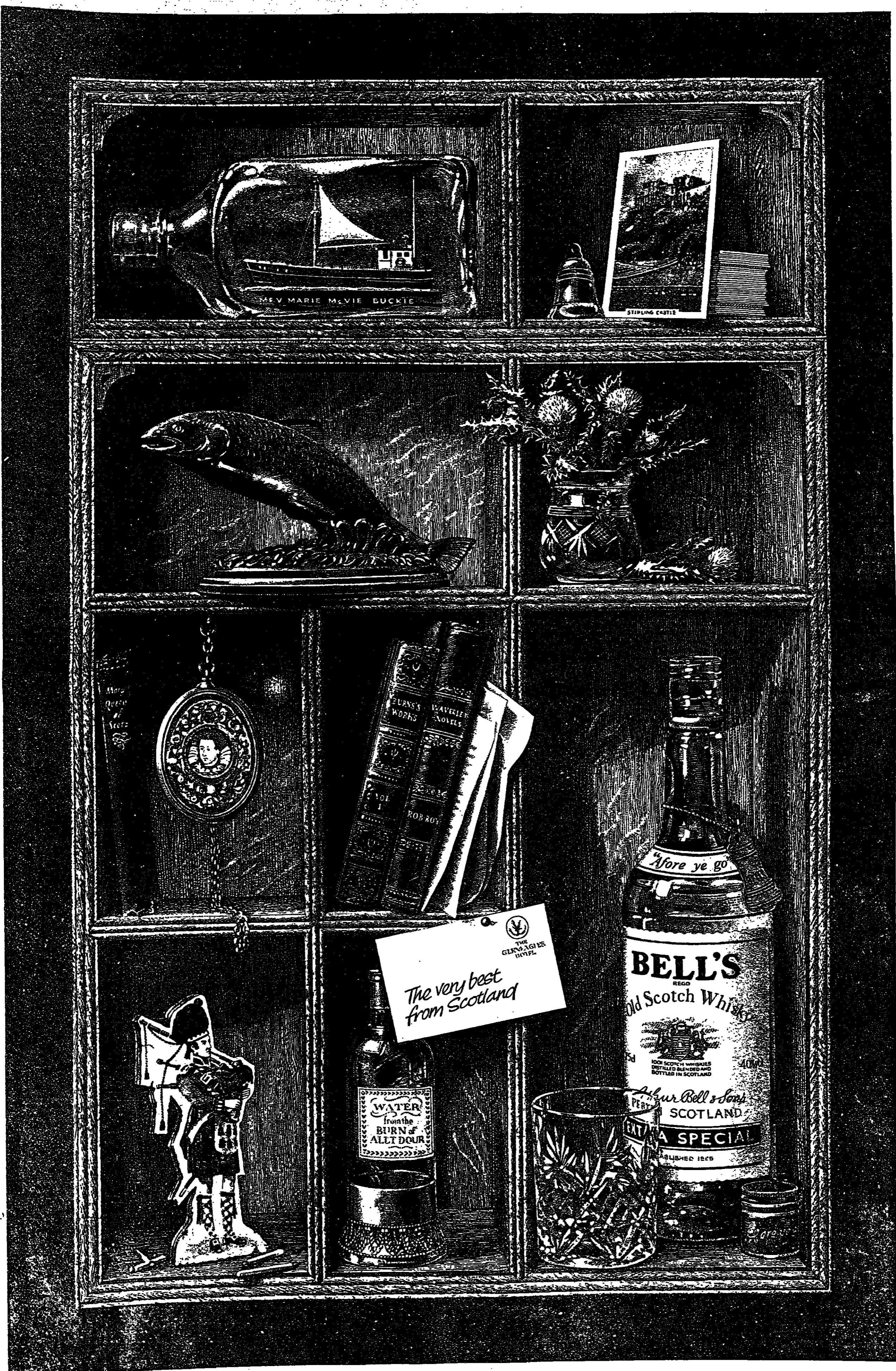
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Bush pledges fail to please cash-starved Eastern Europe

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

PRESIDENT Bush's first visit to Eastern Europe since the collapse of communist rule disappointed not only the Czechoslovaks but all the new democratic governments which had looked to America as a counterweight to Germany in the post-communist East.

His promise to Prague at the weekend – to support the congressional plan to allocate \$60 million (£30.6 million) and a slice of the various multilateral aid programmes – was not enough, particularly compared to fast-moving German credit lines.

Yesterday in Paris Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the Polish prime minister, was preparing to meet President Bush. Polish officials say the president is ready to write off some Polish debt – Warsaw owes America about \$3.2 billion – and even act unilaterally in doing so. That is a welcome boost for Mr Mazowiecki in his bid for

the Polish presidency. But, again, it is not enough. Eastern expectations of American assistance are, perhaps naively, high. Policy-makers assumed that the Americans would want to take the capitalist lead in the region. Instead, the Gulf confrontation and American budget problems have reduced Washington's room for manoeuvre.

American policy is going through a clumsy shift from the old policy – such as the Cocom restrictions on high-technology exports – to a pattern of economic aid aimed at strengthening the new democracies. But the financial limitations and debates on whether aid should be unilateral or multilateral have dulled this vision.

America still has important policy objectives in Eastern Europe. It was plain from President Bush's visit to Prague that America was as concerned as President Havel

was holding up progress. At the beginning of this month the State Department issued a fierce denial, saying that the Germans should not have leaked Paris Club proceedings and emphasising that America was not thinking of vetoing a decision to reduce Polish debt. At the same time US Treasury officials told Poles privately, that there was no chance of Warsaw securing its aim of 80 per cent debt forgiveness.

Congress has empowered the president to negotiate a reduction of the Polish debt but has emphasised it should be done within the framework of a multilateral agreement. Congressmen were worried that he might make a unilateral gesture, cancelling some American debt and thus freezing resources to be paid to other Western creditors. Other representatives, notably a group of 12 led by a Democrat, Stephen Solarz, think the president should go ahead anyway and set an example for other creditor nations.

Caught between the need for fiscal caution and the urge to make a grand gesture to assert American influence in the East, the Bush administration seems to be settling for rhetoric and a policy of small economic steps.

Congress has passed a foreign assistance law providing \$439 million to all the post-communist states apart from Romania. In addition, there is a programme of \$369 million in direct aid for central and Eastern Europe. By contrast, Britain has promised DM3 billion (£1 billion) credit to Poland alone.

The primary importance of the treaty may well be in scuppering any chance of success that Mr Gorbachev's central government has of a new union treaty being signed.

• MOSCOW: The Soviet parliament was yesterday presented with a bill that would make the route the only legal tender throughout the Soviet Union (Mary Dejevsky writes). The bill is designed both to curb the aspirations of the Soviet Union's 15 republics for their own currencies and to discourage the growing trend towards using the dollar.

Mr Yeltsin claimed that Mr Gorbachev was finished. "Under the influence of the bureaucratic forces, he has taken up more radical measures which were first proposed two or three years ago. If we had taken those measures then we would not be in the position we are now."

His strident tone was supported to some degree by Mr Kravchuk, up to now an old guard communist. He said: "We cannot agree with agreements and loans which are concluded with other countries as Soviet-wide loans, as



Staying cool: Peter Dewsby of the Desert Rats savouring an ice cream during an assault training exercise in the Gulf with US and Saudi troops

Gorbachev urged to back force

FROM MICHAEL BINYON AND MICHAEL EVANS IN PARIS

PRESIDENT Bush appealed last night to President Gorbachev to support Washington's campaign for a new United Nations resolution authorising the use of force in the Gulf.

The military option against Iraq was one of the main topics of their conversation at a dinner at the American ambassador's residence. Both men had earlier denounced Iraqi aggression in their speeches to 32 other leaders at the Paris security summit.

But Mr Bush was careful not to use language as explicit as Mrs Thatcher, who repeatedly called yesterday for the use of force unless President Saddam Hussein withdrew immediately.

Mrs Thatcher spoke of the urgency of liberating Kuwait at a meeting with Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general. However, in a new initiative yesterday to satisfy restive EC partners, especially Germany, Britain was suggesting that

Mr Pérez de Cuellar exhausts every diplomatic option before a resolution on force is considered by the United Nations resolutions.

"What we have got now is not peace," she told a joint press conference with Mr Bush after the two had discussed the Gulf at breakfast.

"There is no peace in Kuwait, there is evil, there is daily brutality, there is cruelty. They are shooting people because they have attempted to leave and protect foreigners in Kuwait. That is not peace. It is the worst brutality and

evil. Unless he leaves, he will have to be made to leave by force." She said President Saddam played with human beings like pawns. "Unless you stop this man, there will be no peace in the world, let alone in the Middle East."

Mr Bush, asked to enforce her view, would only say: "We are not ruling out any options at all."

He denied that other allied leaders were trying to restrain him and the president. But both he and Mrs Thatcher appeared irritated with the calls by Helmut Kohl for a delay before any decision to use force.

He said after a two-hour meeting with the German chancellor: "I agree with Chancellor Kohl that it would be nice to have a peaceful resolution to this question. That is what we have been trying to do."

He denounced the "cynicism" of Iraq starting to release hostages on Christmas day. He expressed scepticism over Mr Gorbachev's suggestion of a new diplomatic initiative. He had seen nothing suggesting compliance with the United Nations resolutions.

Earlier, the Soviet leader gave a clear warning that sanctions must be given more time. In his speech to the summit, President Gorbachev said the Soviet Union was "prepared to show patience in the quest for a political solution". But it remained "firm and determined" in implementing the United Nations resolutions.

Defiant Shamir risks US anger

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

YITZHAK Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, has risked anger from the United States and a revival of the issue of linkage between Kuwait and the Palestinian question by publicly reasserting the need for Israel to maintain its hold on the occupied territories, diplomats said yesterday.

Observers said it was unfortunate that Mr Shamir should have raised the question of "Greater Israel" again at a time when Washington was asking Israel to keep a low profile because of the Gulf confrontation.

The opposition Labour party said that by implying that Israel needed to accommodate large numbers of immigrants from the Soviet Union, Mr Shamir was jeopardising immigration.

In an address at a memorial ceremony for deceased leaders of Likud, his right-wing party, Mr Shamir asserted the Likud aim of a state of Israel between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan river.

A commitment to the "territorial integrity of the land of Israel" had significance for future generations and for mass immigration (aliyah), Mr Shamir said. In Likud terminology, "the land of Israel" usually refers not only to pre-1967 Israel but also to the West Bank and its ancient Biblical towns such as Hebron and Nablus.

Mr Shamir caused a similar storm in January, when he said that a Greater Israel would be needed to absorb massive Soviet immigration. Yesterday, however, Mr

Secret service gear up for visit

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN DHARAHAN

A SECRET, high-technology security plan will be put into operation here on Thursday when George Bush becomes the first American president for two decades to visit his troops preparing for battle in what amounts to a war zone.

Western sources said British officials would be observing the security procedures closely because if Mrs Thatcher retains the leadership of the Conservative party she is expected to make a similar trip to the 7th Armoured Brigade before Christmas.

American secret servicemen have described as a nightmare the task of reconciling the president's wish to get his November 22 Thanksgiving message across to the widest possible audience, with measures to avoid a terrorist or Iraqi attack.

Specific details about the president's itinerary, apart from the giant King Abdul Aziz Air Base at Dhahran which resembles a set for a Vietnam war film, have been restricted to organisers and those units with whom he will share Thanksgiving turkey.

The highlight will be a visit to marines believed to be camped between 60 and 100 miles from the Kuwaiti border. Mr Bush's address will be relayed live by satellite to a tent erected for the huge press corps in the grounds of the Dhahran International Hotel.

There is suspicion that disinformation has been spread about the locations for the visit. Decoy helicopters will be used to divert attention from the president's own machine, Marine One, which American sources say is expected to fly in "evasive, sand-hopping patterns".

The small army of secret servicemen accompanying Mr Bush will be armed with shoulder-launched anti-aircraft missiles as well as conventional firearms. A watch will be kept for any untoward movements by Iraqi aircraft.

A Western military expert said: "The main fear is not that Iraqi conventional forces will try anything, but rather that somebody could try to pull off a terrorist specimen." The main concern remains the pillaging of Kuwaiti passports by the invading Iraqis, who have used them to try to infiltrate agents into a number of Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

• SYDNEY: Gough Whitlam, former prime minister of Australia, is preparing to visit Baghdad in response to a request by Australian hostages that he negotiate their release (Robert Cockburn writes).

Mr Whitlam, a popular public figure 15 years after his Labor government was removed from office, was immediately criticised by Bob Hawke, the prime minister.

British women fly back home

BY MICHAEL KNIFE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

TWO British women and seven children who arrived at Gatwick airport yesterday from Kuwait, via Baghdad, are believed to have been virtually the last Britons in Kuwait who still had the option of leaving.

Foreign Office officials said there might be a handful of other women eligible to leave who were married to Gulf nationals and had elected to stay. If it was learnt that there were others wishing to go, who were able to obtain exit permits, they would be helped to do so.

There were also two British men on yesterday's flight, one of whom is thought to have been granted an exit visa because he was a United Nations employee. It was not clear how the other man, Douglas Moore, a football coach in Kuwait, had obtained his visa.

Mr Moore spoke on his arrival of the fear, hunger and despair of the foreigners still in hiding and urged a quick military end to the Iraqi occupation. "The feeling of those in hiding is that the military should come and do something for God's sake. They cannot hang on." Mr Moore said he had changed addresses five times to avoid the Iraqis. "We knew if we were found we would have been put



in some military installations, where conditions are apparently pretty bad. The situation is bad for all Americans and Brits in Kuwait. They cannot go out into the streets for fear of being picked up by the Iraqis. How can they eat? How can they feed themselves?"

The Britons were among 129 passengers on the flight, including 75 Americans and people from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, New Zealand, Poland and South Africa. An American woman, who did not give her name, said she and her husband came near to starvation

during three months in hiding. "We had no food and no one wanted to give us any because they were so scared of being found out," she said. "I would keep saying to me, 'You're not going to die, are you mummy?'"

There are an estimated 600 Britons left in Kuwait. All but a handful are men, about 60 of whom are in detention. About 800 Britons are held hostage in Iraq, 300 in detention. About 900 Britons have left since September, when Iraq said that foreign women and children could go.

Yesterday's flight was the tenth time the Americans had

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Italians turn backs on fur

From PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

THE last European bastion of the fur coat is tottering, and the once-familiar sight of elegant women stepping languidly down the Spanish steps in mink and sable could soon become a thing of the past. Fur sales in Italy are dropping, and environmentalists and furriers are waging an all-out war using posters and newspaper advertisements.

From many Roman walls a baby mink stares pitifully at passers-by. "Somebody else is wearing my mother's coat," it complains. The furriers are hitting back with full-page newspaper advertisements saying "Killing animals is a crime? For some people only

pictures of pigs, oysters, lobsters, turkeys, silkworms, chickens, geese, cows and snakes.

Until now Italy was the only major European country in which stylish and status-conscious women could stride proudly down the street displaying minks, sables, chinchillas and, in hard times, even foxes. No snarls, insults, rotten eggs or sharp jabs to the body. The words we could expect were states of envy from their poorer sisters.

In Italy lavish furs are not only seen in Rome's Via Condotti or Milan's Via Montenapoleone, but all over the country and among virtually all social classes. In spite

of the gentle climate, Italian women have an unbounded passion for furs, and the first hint of autumn will bring them out in their elegant thousands.

Surprisingly, fur sales are growing in the warm and statistically poor south while they are dropping in the cold and rich north: an indication perhaps of the more traditional vision the southern woman has of herself, but also a sign that the more evolved north is turning away from furs. Which is bad news for the fur trade.

It seems likely that Italy will gradually follow the prevailing trend in the rest of Europe away from fur coats.

FBI confirms French security agents targeted hi-tech firms

A SENIOR FBI official has corroborated reports that the French security service recently attempted industrial espionage against two leading American computer and electronics companies.

The reports, which first surfaced in the French press last spring, alleged that between 1987 and 1989 the Direction Générale de la Sécurité Extérieure, tried to recruit employees in the European offices of IBM and Texas Instruments in order to channel information to Compagnie des Machines Bull, a partly state-owned French computer company. The CIA and the FBI learned of the operation, and the State Department reportedly sent a confidential protest to the French government, though neither administration publicly acknowledged the affair.

Asked about the allegations against the French security service, Douglas Gow, an assistant director in charge of the FBI's foreign counter-intelligence operations, said during a weekend television interview only that "there was activity on their part" and "there was action taken with regard to that".

Anonymous intelligence of-

America is becoming increasingly worried about economic espionage and may decide to retaliate in kind. Martin Fletcher reports

ficials quoted by *The New York Times* said that apart from the old Warsaw Pact nations, France had long been one of the most active practitioners of economic espionage against American companies. "The French are the ones who show up on the screen the most," said one.

Mr Gow said that since Eastern Europe had broken with the Soviet Union, Moscow was turning to allies such as Vietnam to gather American technological information. The FBI had evidence of Vietnamese Americans being used as Soviet "surrogates".

The affair has blown up at a time when Washington is increasingly concerned about economic espionage against American companies, and is debating whether it should retaliate in kind. The Senate intelligence committee recently ordered William Webster, the CIA director, to produce a comprehensive study of the threat

from foreign intelligence services to determine whether new counter-intelligence initiatives are required.

"As the arms race is winding down, the spy race is heating up," said David Roosa, the committee chairman, in a speech earlier this year. "An increasing share of the espionage directed against the US comes from spying by foreign governments against American companies aimed at stealing commercial secrets to gain a national economic advantage." A current issue is the growing role of the American intelligence community in gathering and disseminating economic intelligence from abroad, with opinions sharply divided on whether America should be spying on behalf of its corporate interests.

With the cold war over, Mr Webster has candidly acknowledged that his agency will be giving higher priority to gathering intelligence from ri-



Webster: ordered to report on threat

val nations to ensure America remains economically and technologically competitive. It will be seeking to spot trends, monitor trade negotiations, follow emerging technologies and keep abreast of "what our competition is doing" so "to confront it or confound it".

The prime purpose would be "to keep the playing field as level as possible", he said in one interview, but he admitted confidential commercial information would inevitably fall into the CIA's hands. "We are not going to pick up the

phone, call General Motors and say: 'I have a hot tip for you'. The question that's yet unanswered is how to deal with that information."

The National Security Agency faces the same problem. Its spy satellites pick up corporate secrets among the host of foreign communications on which it eavesdrops. According to *The Washington Post*, William Studeman, the NSA's director, recently made it clear that his agency is under pressure to pass on not just general economic intelligence, but competitive information.

Both the CIA and the NSA insist their role defensive, but there is a large grey area. CIA officials say the agency shares information with companies if they are likely to become victims of improper activities by foreign competitors.

Vice-Admiral Studeman, who was being asked lots of questions by allies about the possibility of his agency "spying on our friends", said the NSA would help out "on the defensive side", particularly in protecting American banking institutions and others engaged in sensitive kinds of economic enterprises".



Last respects: police line the route as the coffin of Sergeant Stewart Guthrie, one of 13 people killed by a gunman in the New Zealand village of Aramoana, is carried from St Paul's cathedral, Dunedin, where 2,000 people attended his funeral

Antarctic bases 'breaching pollution rules'

From NICHOLAS CATER IN VINA DEL MAR, CHILE

ANTARCTIC Treaty countries were attacked yesterday for breaking their own rules on environmental protection of the world's last wilderness.

Campaigners gathering in Chile to lobby the 38 treaty states, including Britain, at a special consultative meeting on the environment said that national scientific bases were guilty of breaching pollution regulations.

Paul Bogart of Greenpeace International, which has maintained a polar base at Ross Island since January 1987, told a press conference in Vina del Mar that its annual Antarctic expedition had now visited 35 bases. "We have been able to monitor the degradation that the Antarctic has suffered at the hands of the guardians of our last wilderness."

Among the results of the Greenpeace survey were:

- Levels of toxic PCBs in marine sediments at the US McMurdo Base are "as high as the most industrialised areas in the world".
- The wreck of the Argentine supply and tourist vessel, Bahia Paraiso, which ran aground two years ago on the Antarctic Peninsula is still spilling fuel.
- Construction of a French airstrip at Pointe Geologie destroyed bird breeding areas in one of the most ecologically diverse spots of the continent "without the objections of a single treaty nation".

The Fildes Peninsula, a protected area under the treaty because of the outstanding biological value of its glacial meltwaters, is now the location for four bases, an airstrip and an hotel. "The meltwaters have been used as a garbage dump," Mr Bogart said that what-

ever the intentions of the treaty parties to protect the environment, "they have failed in their responsibilities". He called for a world park and a science reserve, a proposal that is backed worldwide by more than 200 organisations in 40 countries.

The Antarctic Treaty meeting, which formally begins today, is considering a wide range of issues including a possible moratorium of all mining and oil drilling, increased control of tourism, enforcing new rules on marine pollution as well as waste from bases. The meeting is intended to create a new and comprehensive environmental protection regime.

At the only formal business yesterday, The Netherlands and Ecuador were accepted as full consultative parties with voting rights. Of the 38 members, 26 have voting rights.

Suharto arrives in Hanoi for talks

Bangkok — President Suharto of Indonesia arrived in Hanoi yesterday for the first visit by a southeast Asian head of government since the communists came to power in Vietnam in April 1975, and the first visit by an Indonesian president in 30 years.

He was accompanied by Ali Alatas, the foreign minister, Major-General Mardiono, the secretary of state, and Radins Prawiro, the co-ordinating minister for economic, financial and industrial affairs and development supervision.

General Mardiono said earlier that the three-day visit would include talks with the Communist party leader Nguyen Van Linh and Do Muoi, the prime minister.

President Suharto met the Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in Peking on Saturday. (AP)

Pakistan enquiry

Islamabad — Pakistan has reopened an investigation into the plane crash in 1988 in which President Zia was killed. Police said they are checking whether the al-Zulfikar terrorist group allegedly led by Murtaza Bhutto, brother of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto, was involved in the crash. (AP)

Japan lifts ban

Tokyo — Japan is to lift a ban on travel to communist North Korea, the first fruit of a tentative dialogue aimed at resuming long-frozen ties. The ban will be dropped in April next year. Little other progress was made, but the two sides agreed to meet again next month. (Reuter)

Duo forfeit award

Los Angeles — Rob Pilatus and Fausto Morvan, the discredited front men for the pop group Milli Vanilli, will give up the Grammy award they won for their album *Girl You Know It's True*. Last week their German producer admitted the duo did not sing on the album, and mimed their way

Move to avert fish dispute

By ANDREW MC EWEN AND MICHAEL SOLTYK

BRITAIN and Argentina held unexpected talks in London yesterday in an attempt to avert a dispute over fishing around the Falkland Islands, following the failure of talks held in Madrid last week.

Lucio Garcia del Solar, a senior Argentine official who negotiated the resumption of diplomatic links with Britain in February, met Tristan Garel-Jones, a Foreign Office minister. They were understood to be discussing a demand by the Falkland islanders to extend their fishing zone from 150 miles to 200 miles.

The Argentine foreign ministry yesterday rephrased an apparent threat made by Domingo Cavallo, the foreign minister, to take "unilateral steps" if fishing talks broke down. He meant that Argentina would feel obliged to respond if Britain took unilateral steps, a reference to an extension of the zone.

In another development, the Falkland Islands Government has refused to grant vessels from Taiwan licences to fish in its waters next year, marking its displeasure over large numbers of unlicensed Taiwanese boats which fished just outside the zone last year, requiring strict controls.

Maldives fights to keep its head above rising waters

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN MALE, THE MALDIVES



THE remote republic of the Maldives, whose 1,200 coral islands rise no more than 6ft above the sea, is fighting to save itself from vanishing beneath the ocean.

"The sea was always our friend, now it is our enemy," said Hussain Shihab, the director of environmental affairs. "If we disappear, the world will have 200,000 environmental refugees on its hands."

One giant wave in April 1987 abruptly changed the attitude of the Maldives towards the sea. Two-thirds of the capital, Male, were flooded, and there was havoc on many of the other islands. The airport, which is on a nearly island, was closed for two days, and thousands of trees were killed. The wave was caused by a storm, 3,000 miles away in the southern Indian Ocean.

"This area of the ocean is extremely calm," Mr Shihab said. "There was no record of this sort of thing happening before. Cyclones head towards us but because we are on the equator they turn away before reaching here. We always believed we had nothing to fear from the sea. Now we must fight it or we are

going to lose our lives."

The government still permits coral mining further out

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Should she stay? Should she go? Why is she there at all? Three *Times* columnists on today's Conservative poll

There is no alternative

Woodrow Wyatt

Conservative MPs should not be confused by the weekend spate of opinion polls suggesting they would fare better at an election with Mr Heseltine as leader. Maybe he would have a two or three-month honeymoon period, but his stock would then fall. Despite the brouhaha, the message of most of the polls is that Mrs Thatcher's stock is already rising. The NMR/Independent on Sunday poll put the Conservatives with Mrs Thatcher only two points behind Labour. That is nothing for a Tory MP to be afraid of at this stage.

In April 1986, a Gallup poll put Labour ahead by 10.5 per cent. That May, Labour's lead was still 9.5 per cent. By January 1987, Gallup still recorded a 5 point lead for Labour, with the Conservatives at a wretched 34.5 per cent. In the run-up to the last election there were the usual complaints about Mrs Thatcher's style and her alleged unpopularity. In June 1987, she scored 42.2 per cent against Labour's 30.8 per cent, with a majority of 146 seats over Labour and of more than 100 against all others.

All the indicators are that much the same will happen next time if Mrs Thatcher leads. As inflation drops, house prices begin to rise and mortgagees feel less hard-done-by, the additional unpopularity Mrs Thatcher suffers as head of a temporarily unpopular government will be reversed. And it is likely that her personal popularity will again exceed that of her party, as it has in the past. As the extra money now being spent on ameliorating the worst cases of hardship percolates through, the community charge will no longer seem the ogre now depicted. Also, the uniform business rate will be recognised as enlightened, compassionate redistribution between areas with near full employment and areas with heavy unemployment. In Wigan, for example, businesses, such as the Tote's new credit operation, are flooding in and cutting unemployment (previously 20 per cent) because business rates there are now much lower than in the prosperous South.

I hope Tory MPs will take a cool look at the undignified mess their strange electoral process has landed them in. Mr Humphry Berkeley, then a Tory MP, sold it as democracy *par excellence* to an unsuspecting Tory party. In 1966, having lumbered his colleagues with it, he joined Labour; then he tried the SDP, and afterwards went back to Labour, less than two years ago. Labour would never tolerate a contest against a Labour prime minister unless a majority at a party conference first allowed it to be set in motion. Labour delegates would be as unlikely to approve such an attempt as a Tory party conference.

Lord St John of Fawsley, an expert on Bagehot and the constitution, is certain that allowing Mr

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

I don't know if you caught my act last Saturday. I had a pretty good crowd, because it was a pretty good act, but when you're a performer, you have to concentrate on your performance, you must not look around the audience for people you know, because if you catch their eye it can throw you. Also, the light wasn't too good. You know how it is on a November afternoon in Budapest, the sun sinks early, the fog comes up off the Danube, and before the performer knows it, the audience has begun to blend into the grey, baroque backdrop. Which is why you have to have a good act. If you have a lousy act, and nobody shrieks or cheers, by about 4pm there is no way of knowing whether you have an audience at all. They might all have ambled off to watch the King of the Parrots.

We had a good act. Want to know just how good it was? By the end we had more than 600 forints in the pig. That's how good it was. These are tough times in Hungary, and nobody puts a forint in a pig unless the act is a real winner.

The pig was tied to my partner's leg. It was a small pink pig with a slot in its back, and it was luminous. Because I do not speak Hungarian, I could not ask my partner whether it was luminous so that he could see where it went if anyone tried to take advantage of the fog to cut the string and run away with it, but I didn't have to. As I say, times are tough in Hungary, and a pigful of forints is not to be sneezed at.

The King of the Parrots did not have a pig. You had to put your forint into one of his parrots. These were bolted on his barrel-organ, another smart move, especially as the barrel-organ was bolted to his tricycle. To nick his forints, you would first have to kidnap the King of the Parrots, which is almost certainly a major offence.

Earlier, I had watched all this bolting take place. I had walked up Castle Hill, on the Buda side of the Danube, to the vast cobbled square between the Coronation Church and the

Let her win today, then step down

Ronald Butt

The contest for the Conservative leadership has the overtones of genuine tragedy, threatening the downfall of one of the greatest peacetime prime ministers of this century. It has happened because Mrs Thatcher, having lost the knack of treating her cabinet as near-equals during her early battles to reform the nation's economy and society against the resistance of some colleagues, has never learned to change her style since. She is now paying the penalty exacted throughout history from leaders who come to believe that their past success has made them invincible.

Mrs Thatcher is defending herself against an attempted *coup d'état*, albeit one backed by votes instead of swords or guns. She is now faced by an alliance of affronted former colleagues and others who were slighted and rebuffed in the days of her ascendancy, led by a challenger whose naked ambition to reach the top has been the hallmark of his politics. Even if Mrs Thatcher beats Mr Heseltine in the first round of the leadership election today or wins in the second round, the divisions that have been

created in the Tory party are now such that it is highly questionable whether she can or should continue as leader until the general election. But if she goes, it should not be in such a way as this.

There are fundamental differences between her challenge to Edward Heath and Mr Heseltine's to her. Mr Heseltine has consistently given the impression of a man whose sights have been rigidly set on attaining power; the policies he advances being the tools rather than the cause of his ambition. Mrs Thatcher, in contrast, sought power in a cause (a freer society and economy) because there was no other candidate and when the party was newly in opposition. That cause remains for her a disinterested crusade even though she has been wrongly persuaded by 11 years of power that she alone is capable of sustaining it.

If she is forced out as a result of this election, several ominous consequences for the Tory party will follow. To start with, it would be the first overthrow of a prime minister in office by a secret vote of the governing party's backbenchers instead of by defections in an open parliamentary vote or

poll tax and interest rates). But there is still a massive cache of political dynamite labelled "Europe" beneath the Tory party, and a Heseltine victory would be far more likely than a Thatcher victory to explode it.

The issue between Mrs Thatcher and both Mr Heseltine and Sir Geoffrey Howe is this. Is Britain to commit itself to set out for a destination called monetary union whose climate and terrain is unknown and with unacceptable consequences for national sovereignty? Or is it to wait, as Mrs Thatcher wants, until the destination is established more clearly?

The ultimate question is whether a central monetary authority is possible without an offsetting central political authority and what the latter would mean for each member nation.

It is not a matter of what is contemptuously called narrow national sovereignty. What matters is to preserve the rights of nation states sharing a common political culture within a given territory because they best provide manageable units of democratic accountability.

Mrs Thatcher instinctively grasps this, which is her strength.

Her weakness is that she has repeatedly damaged her cause by expressing it in terms suggesting a temperamental disposition to dislike continental. If she were defeated by Mr Heseltine I do not believe she would take to the lecture circuit or the Lords. She would fight her cause on Europe from the backbenches and she would have followers enough to split the party if she saw the need. Hell would have no fury like it. The dynamite could be ignited and the Tory party not merely divided but perhaps broken in Corn Laws style. Mr Kinnock would be the sole beneficiary.

There is no healing prospect in Mr Heseltine's candidature, and if they are wise the Conservatives will re-elect Mrs Thatcher. They would have reason for shame and regret if in panic they dismissed her now for no clear cause. But if she and her supportive colleagues are also wise, they will then set about the process by which she vacates the prime ministership well before the general election to that someone who embodies the best of what she stands for can be chosen, not in a *coup d'état*, but in a contest for the succession that is unembittered.

Bernard Levin

Frittering away their lives for a little sham authority

Kindly settle down, preferably with a stiff drink in hand, and listen to this extraordinary account: I took it, word for word, from *The Times* Diary.

... he reckoned to have spent at least £100,000 a year on his unofficial campaign, since he stalked out of the cabinet in June 1986... he often addresses four Conservative associations a week, sometimes at opposite ends of the country... Friday evenings, a favourite for Tory meetings, are booked up 12 months in advance and he does not have a spare luncheon date till February. Every weekday evening throughout parliamentary sessions is booked for dinners with backbench colleagues or Tory pressure groups...

Obviously, it is Mr Heseltine who is being described, if only because it is unlikely that any other MP could afford £100,000 a year on any kind of campaign, let alone one that is as likely to fail as to succeed... and indeed much likelier.

Leave the money out of it: Mr Heseltine can easily afford it. (His fortune, reckoned in tens of millions, he made himself.) But just look at the life he leads. How would you like it, it being four constituency parties addressed in a week, every Friday booked a year ahead, dinner to useful colleagues and pressure groups every weekday evening in the session and no empty luncheon spaces in your diary till February?

It is impossible. No human being could stand it; the mayor's greetings alone would have killed him years ago, never mind the travel. Either he is one of identical triplets who secretly share the burden, or he is a Thing from Outer Space. Whatever it is, we must probe further. However the trick is done, the important question is: what is it done for?

We all know the answer for many years, not least because he has never attempted to disguise his ambition. Very well; I don't want to be prime minister, and I dare say you don't either; but Mr Heseltine is entitled — he is a politician, after all, and few politicians can resist advancement — to follow his star, and to do so with all the fervour he can summon up, which, in view of the schedule he follows, must be considerable. He has measured the

ground; but what kind of a life must he lead in his chase after this unreal and all but worthless quarry, a jack-o'-lantern that has led so many ambitious men (and at least one woman I know) into the woods, there to quench their burning hopes in the slime of the quicksand which is all that can be found at the end of the trail?

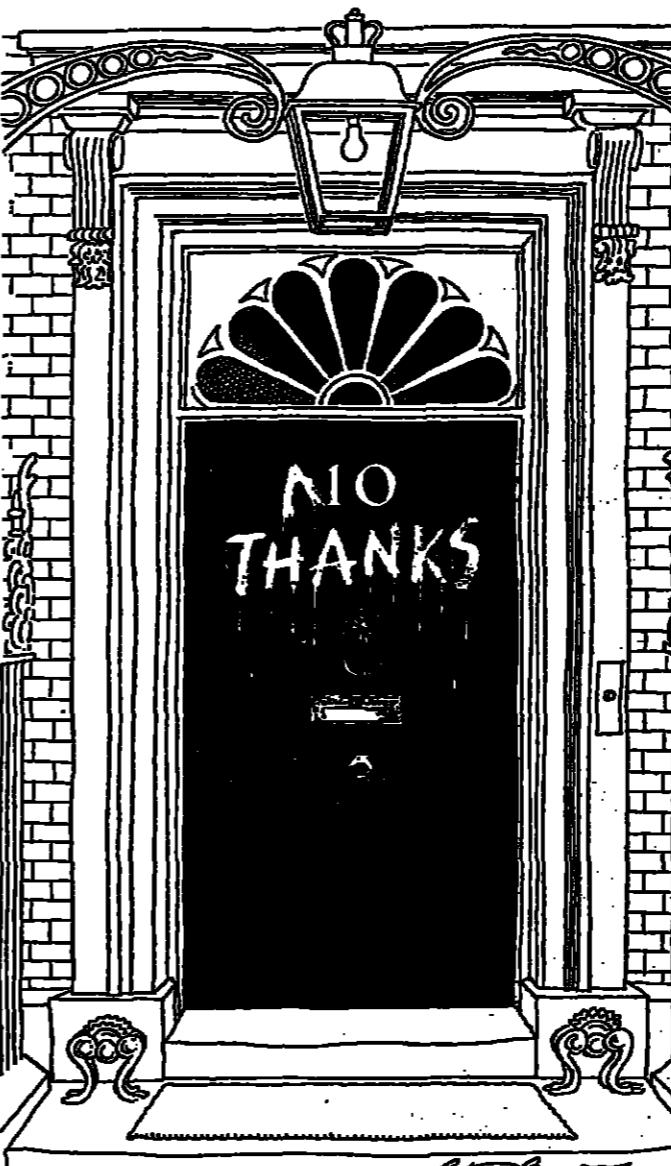
Well, what kind of a life? When did he last spend a long weekend in Rome, just for pleasure? When did he last go to the theatre? When did he last cancel an engagement, on a whim, to take his wife out to dinner?

Easily answered, those questions, are they? More important things... never was much of a playboy... Anne doesn't care for restaurants. Try a few more, starting with those four Tory associations addressed week in and week out. These must comprise, as to perhaps 97 per cent of their number, bores so dreadful, so implacable, so clinging, so monomaniac, so vacant of mind, face and bearing, that any man with even the slightest residue of sensitivity left in his make-up would, after half an hour of them, go to the lavatory, lock himself in, and cut his throat. (Note that I say nothing of the unimaginable filth that passes for food at such gatherings; together with wine that can take the enamel off your teeth with the first sip.)

For those backbenchers who feed nightly at his cost throughout the parliamentary year, it must be worse still. Imagine being obliged to be not just polite, but attentive, sympathetic and admiring to creatures that have not crawled out of the woodwork because no self-respecting woodwork would have allowed them to crawl in in the first place. Imagine laughing at their jokes, remembering the names of their wives and mistresses, pretending not to notice that they are drunk, shoving expensive cigars into their faces. Surely a hook, a noose and a kitchen chair would be preferable to such waking nightmares?

It is not enough to say that he doesn't agree, and there's nowt so queer as folks. Heseltine is an intelligent and far-seeing man, and he knows that the horrors a prime minister has to embrace are much worse than what he has had to endure in the cause of his advancement. Yet he wants the job so badly that he has put up with that punishing routine for years, and is plainly willing to put up with a far more gruelling one.

Why? To stand next to the Queen at the Cenotaph? To mingle with his opposite numbers at European conferences more boring than the Tory associations and to shake hands with delegates more dreadful than his own backbenchers? To unveil statues which



endure in the cause of his advancement. Yet he wants the job so badly that he has put up with that punishing routine for years, and is plainly willing to put up with a far more gruelling one.

And what about her? She has had 11 years of it, and she wants more. In that decade she has certainly experienced every atom of the disillusion that comes to those who imagined ("Can I do this, and cannot get a crown?") Tut, were it further off, I'd pluck it

would have been much better left veiled? To — my hands hover over the keyboard, unwilling to descend — to get into the history books? Dear God, when did he last read a history book?

I return to Mr Heseltine, where I started. Suppose she beats him, but not by a knockout. Suppose, therefore, he continues to pursue the ambition he has nursed with such gratifying assiduity. Suppose he is in opposition after the next election. Can he really go on with that dreadful self-torture in the hope that his time will — after yet another one or two administrations — come at last? Suppose it doesn't, and he realises it has all been wasted? Worse, suppose it does, and he inherits the crown, and then realises that it has all been wasted?

Enough. My advice to the lot of them is to give it to Crinchie.

Thatcher and Heseltine supporters alike may well find the subject of Linaker's speech instructive: "The return to Europe".

Steaks Diane

After nearly a century of neglect, Spencer House in St James's regained something of its glory as one of London's finer 18th-century palaces last night when 500 guests gathered to toast its restoration. Chief among them was the Princess of Wales, whose family leased the house to Jacob Rothschild in 1985 in return for the restoration work, which cost £16 million.

Every detail from the scarlet damask lining the ballroom to the marble fireplaces has been meticulously restored. "In the 18th century, the house was known as a phoenix because of its Roman-style decoration. It has now been reborn from its ashes," says John Hardy from Christie's, who helped with the work.

Once a rallying point for the social and political élite of the day, the house is now open to anyone — anyone, that is, who can afford £10,000, the cost of hiring it for an evening's banquet.

Only one detail escaped the vigilance of the restorers. "The kitchens were not big enough," says Hardy. "It was only recently realised that the house would need larger kitchens to cope with the amount of entertaining it is going to see." A new butler's pantry was hastily built, to the satisfaction of the head chef, Stephen Lantier, formerly of the Garrick club.

Guess what's on telly...

Both the BBC and ITN have detailed contingency plans for television coverage if Mrs Thatcher is defeated or forced to stand down after today's leadership election. Programmes such as *EastEnders* might be cancelled to make way for specials on the end of Thatcherism and the history of the last 11 turbulent years. Among the politicians on standby are former prime ministers Edward Heath and Lord Callaghan as well as Lords Whitelaw and Carrington. They have provided details of their likely movements, and their phone numbers, so that they will be available for instant comment.

Armed forces researchers at the BBC and at ITN have been putting together footage for use in television tributes to Mrs Thatcher.

The BBC is at an advantage. The result will be announced while *The Six O'Clock News* is on the air; ITV will be restricted to a newsflash inserted into regional programmes. The BBC can make an instant decision to extend or cancel programmes; on the commercial channel, 15 companies have to be consulted. But ITV is determined not to let the BBC make all the running.

Neither side will finalise the format of any special tributes until after the voting figures have been analysed. For the BBC, Peter Sissons will present an election special at 7 o'clock, which will last

has survived, but will be extended to an hour if she has lost. *The Nine O'Clock News* would probably also be extended.

Whatever the result, Michael Heseltine will be available to the cameras, as will members of Mrs Thatcher's camp. But broadcasters are pessimistic about the chances of getting the lady herself if things go badly for her. A BBC insider says: "The feeling is that we will not get Mrs Thatcher. She will want to sleep on the result before making a statement." But, he adds: "If she wins convincingly we might get a few words." More than a few, some suspect.

National failing

With the Royal Shakespeare Company's Barbican home in darkness for at least the next four months, how fares that other centre of London theatrical excellence, the National? None too well, according to Lady Soames, its chairman.

Appointed two years ago, she has spent her time investigating every nook of the building and found it seriously lacking. Perhaps taking her cue from the character in the National's current production of David Hare's *Racing Demon* who observes how difficult it would be to worship an architect, Lady Soames says: "It's a grotty building; it's running down and the air-conditioning is faulty." What money is available is channelled to safety measures and mending a leaking roof, but she believes a much more radical renewal of the

most seriously ailing building is beginning to affect productions. "The revolving stage mechanism which was broken down in the middle of *The School for Scandal*, and we have had to send the audience home." Then, with a woman's eye for such detail, she adds: "And just look at the carpets in the lobbies. If they were in your drawing room you would be horrified."

Double-header

Baronesse Blackstone, a Labour education spokesman in the House of Lords, found herself in a corner last night after appearing in BBC television's 90-minute special, *The Great Education Debate*. She was annoyed about the political leanings of others among the 200 teachers, parents and educationists who took part in the heated discussion of school standards. Despite BBC claims that the programme displayed due impartiality, she complained: "There was not a fair representation of parents, merely

torn-on from both sides is predicted. Tory MP Jim Lester, the secretary, says: "I shall be listening to Gary. The leadership result will travel like wildfire, but we shall

turn-on from both sides is predicted. Tory MP Jim Lester, the secretary, says: "I shall be listening to Gary. The leadership result will travel like wildfire, but we shall

JULY 1990

European armed forces move into the scrap metal business

THE 22 countries which signed the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty yesterday are now committed to the scrap business in a big way. More than 60,000 items of equipment have to be cut up, blown up or converted.

Britain's contribution to the arms scrapyard will be relatively modest. According to figures released by the Ministry of Defence yesterday, Britain will have to destroy 183 tanks and 17 armoured combat vehicles. Based on an arms share-out, agreed within Nato, Britain will not have to destroy any artillery, aircraft or helicopters, and will even be allowed to increase the number of aircraft from the present 842 to

900 and the number of helicopters from 368 to 384.

The CFE treaty, published yesterday, outlines a range of options for removing tanks and other equipment from Europe. One option is to keep treaty-limited items on static display. No country will be allowed to have more than 1 per cent, or eight items, whichever is the greater, displayed for the public. Tanks will have to have their engines filled with concrete and their fuel tanks "rendered incapable of holding fuel".

To destroy a tank, the turret has to be removed and the gun barrel severed in two parts at a distance of no more than 100mm from the

breech ring. Or the tank can be dynamited. Another possibility is destruction by smashing, in which a heavy steel wrecking ball is dropped repeatedly on to the hull and turret "until the hull is cracked in at least three separate places and the turret fit at least one place".

Aircraft can be destroyed by being shot down as target drones, although no more than 200 can be

destroyed this way. The treaty also allows for "destruction by accident". For example, provided notification is given within seven days, a CFE-limited combat aircraft which crashes "shall be deemed reduced under the rules of the treaty".

Tanks and other equipment which belong to historical collections or are used solely for research and development are

excluded from the destruction programme.

The reductions in arms have to be carried out in three phases: after 16 months, at least 25 per cent of the holdings; after 28 months, at least 60 per cent; and the rest within the treaty period of 40 months.

Under article 19, any signatory has the right to withdraw from the agreement if it decides that "extraordinary events ... have jeopardised its supreme interests". This could happen if another country increased its holdings in tanks and other equipment outside the region covered by the treaty, "in such proportions as to pose an obvious threat to the

balance of forces within the area of application".

This clause was inserted, partly

because of concern over the removal by the Soviet Union of up to 20,000 tanks to the region east of the Ural mountains which is outside the treaty. Yesterday James Woolsey, the American ambassador at the CFE negotiations, said in Paris: "We have discussed this with the Soviets and we're confident that the bulk of the tanks which have been withdrawn will be destroyed or converted."

He said Moscow had invited a team of US experts to assess the tank withdrawals.

General John Galvin, Nato's military commander, speaking in

Böblingen, Germany, welcomed the arms reductions treaty but said that it required military structure, not just treaties, to keep the peace. He said the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe could not replace Nato and that the Western military alliance should remain intact even if the Warsaw Pact were to dissolve (Reuters reports).

He said he was concerned that Moscow was moving tanks and other equipment east of the Urals. "It amounts to thousands of pieces of equipment but I am not so concerned about that that I would say don't sign the treaty. Let's work out the problem of what's east of the Urals," he said.

Scowcroft questions data given by Moscow

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE effectiveness of the historic East-West conventional arms treaty was questioned yesterday only hours after 23 nations had signed it in Paris.

The Soviet Union declared fewer artillery pieces and military sites than expected, suggesting that the treaty may not after all lead to the greatest peaceful destruction of weapons in history. It was already known that Moscow had withdrawn large numbers of tanks east of the Ural mountains to remove them from the area covered by the treaty. The West has also removed some of its armaments.

Brent Scowcroft, the United States national security adviser, said that Washington was questioning the data provided by the Soviet Union under the Conventional Arms in Europe (CFE) treaty, signed by the 16 Nato and seven Warsaw Pact nations.

"We do have some questions about the initial data that they have given and it looks like there may be some problems there," he said in a television interview. The signatories exchanged huge quantities of data on their weapons when the treaty was initialed in Vienna on Sunday. David Shorr of Basic, a British-American research group, said the United States had expected Moscow to declare about 5,000 artillery pieces but it proved to be just over 500.

There was also concern over whether the Soviet data will prevent verification arrangements from working as intended. Each side will be able to visit the other's military facilities to check that the treaty is observed, but the number of visits allowed will depend on the number of military facilities that each party declared.

The United States expected the Soviet Union to declare about 2,000 sites, but according to Mr Shorr it was under 1,000. It also appeared that Moscow had moved even more tanks east of the Urals than expected.

The Soviet moves were not unexpected and do not mean that Washington will regard the treaty as worthless. American negotiators will put pressure on Moscow to make good deficiencies in data.

James Woolsey, chief American negotiator to CFE, said there was a 90-day period



Bushed, bothered and bewildered: James Baker has the ear of an apparently weary President Bush at the Paris summit, while Helmut Kohl remains steadfastly poker-faced

Accord lays down obligations and rights of 22 signatories

FOLLOWING are extracts from the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe signed yesterday by the 16 Nato and six Warsaw Pact members:

1 Each state party shall carry out the obligations set forth in this treaty in accordance with its provisions, including those obligations relating to the following five categories of conventional armed forces: battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and combat helicopters.

The term "group of states parties" means the group of states parties that signed the Treaty of Warsaw of 1955 consisting of People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland, Romania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or the group of states parties that signed or acceded to the Treaty of Brussels of 1948 or the Treaty of Washington of 1949 consisting of the Kingdom of Belgium, Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Iceland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of Norway, the Portuguese Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Republic of Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The term "area of application" means the entire land territory of the states parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural mountains, which includes all the European island territories of the states parties... In the case of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the area of application includes all territory lying west of the Ural river and the Caspian Sea. In the case of the Republic of Turkey, the area of application includes territory of the Republic of Turkey north and west of a line extending from the point of intersection of the Turkish border with the 39th parallel to Muradiye, Pamuk, Karayazı, Tekman, Kemalîye, Fek, Ceyhan, Dogankent, Gözne, and thence to the sea...

2 Within the area of application... each state party shall limit and, as necessary, reduce its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters so that, 40 months after entry into force of this treaty and thereafter, for the group of states parties to which it belongs... the aggregate numbers do not exceed:

20,000 battle tanks, of which no more than 16,500 shall be in active units;

30,000 armoured combat vehicles, of which no more than 27,300 shall be in active units. Of the 30,000 armoured combat vehicles, no more than 18,000 shall be armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles of armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles, no more than 1,500 shall be heavy armament combat vehicles;

20,000 pieces of artillery, of which no more than 17,000 shall be in active units;

6,800 combat aircraft; and

2,000 attack helicopters.

3 Battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles and

artillery not in active units shall be placed in designated permanent storage sites...

With the objective of ensuring that no single state party possesses more than approximately one-third of the conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty within the area of application, each state party shall limit and, as necessary, reduce its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters so that:

4 Reductions shall be effected in three phases and completed no later than 40 months after entry into force of this Treaty, so that:

5 The reduction process, including the results of the conversion of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty for non-military purposes both during the reduction period and in the 24 months following the reduction period, shall be subject to inspection, without right of refusal...

6 The states parties, after signature of this treaty, shall continue the negotiations on conventional armed forces with the same mandate and with the goal of building on this treaty.

7 The purpose of such inspections shall be:

8 To verify, on the basis of the information provided... the compliance of states parties with the numerical limitations...

9 To monitor the process of reduction of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack heli-

copters carried out at reduction sites...

10 To monitor the certification of regcategorised multi-purpose attack helicopters and reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft...

11 To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this treaty, the states parties hereby establish a joint consultative group...

12 Each state party shall have the right to raise before the joint consultative group, and have placed on its agenda, any issue relating to this treaty...

13 Forty-six months after entry into force of this treaty, and at five-year intervals thereafter, the depositary shall convene a conference of the states parties to conduct a review of the operation of this treaty...

14 The states parties, after signature of this treaty, shall continue the negotiations on conventional armed forces with the same mandate and with the goal of building on this treaty.

15 The objective for these negotiations shall be to conclude an agreement on additional measures aimed at further strengthening security and stability in Europe, and pursuant to the mandate, including measures to limit the personnel strength of their

conventional armed forces within the area of application.

The states parties shall seek to conclude these negotiations no later than the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to be held in Helsinki in 1992.

16 This treaty shall be of unlimited duration. It may be supplemented by a further treaty.

17 Each state party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this treaty have jeopardised its supreme interests...

18 Forty-six months after entry into force of this treaty, and at five-year intervals thereafter, the depositary shall convene a conference of the states parties to conduct a review of the operation of this treaty...

19 This treaty shall be subject to ratification by each state party in accordance with its constitutional procedures. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the government of The Netherlands, hereby designated the depositary.

20 This treaty shall enter into force ten days after instruments of ratification have been deposited by all states parties...

Generals relaunch communism

From DESA TREVISAN AND RICHARD BASSETT IN BELGRADE

SEVERAL retired Yugoslav army generals yesterday formed a new hard-line communist party, resurrecting the old League of Communists and fueling fears of an eventual military coup.

The League collapsed earlier this year at the ruling party congress during which the delegation of Yugoslavia's northern republic of Slovenia walked out. Since then communists in Croatia have dropped the name communist as well as its ideology. Slovene communists did the same and both parties have since suffered defeat at free elections, losing to right-wing nationalist parties. In Serbia, however, the communist party remained itself the Socialist party but preserved its tightly centralised structures and ideology.

The new military party has emerged in a conspiratorial fashion. Its programme of action was worked out during a series of clandestine meetings between senior service chiefs and retired communist politicians, including the defence minister, General Veljko Kadijevic, a Serb.

Dark horse adds pep to presidential race

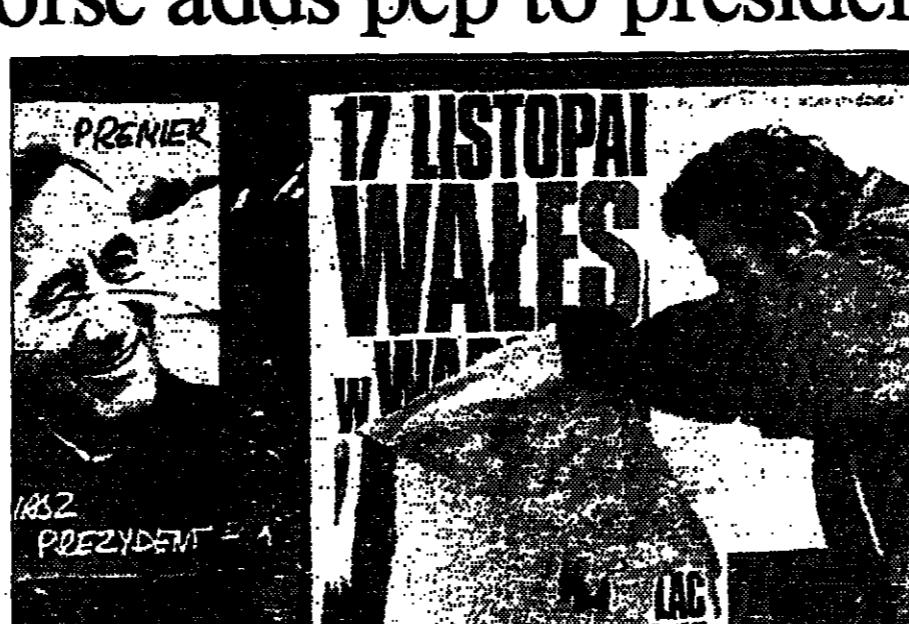
From ROGER BOYES
IN WARSAW

A MYSTERIOUS Polish Canadian millionaire looks set to capture a large number of votes in the presidential elections on Sunday, upsetting the chances of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the prime minister.

Stanislaw Tyminski, a businessman aged 42, is now running a strong third in the race to replace General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Opinion polls vary, and some of their sampling may be suspect, but it is plain that Mr Tyminski commands about 18 per cent of the vote, only some five or six per cent behind Mr Mazowiecki. Mr Walesa is still ahead of the field with around 40 per cent.

But to win in the first round this weekend, the successful candidate needs to scoop up at least 50 per cent of the vote. Mr Tyminski, a complete outsider, is making this extremely difficult. If the election goes to a second round, then Mr Tyminski will probably strike a deal with either Mr Walesa or Mr Mazowiecki in return for his chunk of the votes.

The other minor candidates from the Peasant party, from the Social Democrats (the renamed communists) and from the nationalist Confederation for an Independent Poland, are so far behind Mr Tyminski that they have lost most of their



Torn loyalties: A campaign poster for Lech Walesa is ripped down in Warsaw by a cable television network. He married a Peruvian who has appeared on Polish television as a potential first lady. She speaks only a little Polish. In 1985 he returned to Canada and entered politics in a small way, heading the Libertarian party with a following of about 3,000. This is not the classic profile of a career politician. He managed with some ease to cross the first hurdle of the campaign, gathering 100,000 signatures of support. His appeal may be precisely this lack of political background: he is a newcomer to politics.

has clean hands. Jerzy Urban, the former government spokesman who is now the proprietor and editor of a weekly journal, judges that Mr Tyminski may also be appealing to the female vote since he combines reasonably good looks with great wealth.

But he also strikes a popular chord. Unlike Mr Walesa and Mr Mazowiecki, who agree that rapid privatisation is the next stage in the post-communist revolution, Mr Tyminski says that privatisation means "selling the national assets to foreign capital".

In his speeches, this quintessential businessman says that the threat to Poland now comes not from the East but from the West.

His political advisers may have told him that he is appearing too nice, too pliant. That appears to be the only explanation for an outburst at a rally in Zakopane. He told the crowd there that Mr Mazowiecki had betrayed the nation and deliberately falsified the country's economic statistics.

"The recession and inflation are at least 50 per cent higher than officially reported," he claimed.

The prime minister's staff have released furious denials and Mr Tyminski declared: "The statement breaches any elementary sense of responsibility." That is as close as Mr Tyminski comes to passion

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE November 19: The Princess Royal, Patron, Intensive Care Society, this afternoon visited the Society at the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, Westminster, London SW1.

in the evening Her Royal Highness, Patron, HIT Development Trust, attended a Dinner Party at the Mansion House and was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Alexander Graham).

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE November 19: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was represented by Sir Martin

OBITUARIES

ADOLF RUDNICKI

Adolf Rudnicki, Polish writer and diarist, died in Warsaw on November 14 aged 78. He was born in Zabno, Warsaw, on February 19, 1912.

THE MUCH translated writer Adolf Rudnicki, once described as the "Jewish of the Warsaw Ghetto" was one of the most individual voices of modern Poland. He was not universally liked, for he was a bitterly sarcastic writer who never much heeded others' opinion of him; but it is safe to say that he was universally respected. He is best known for his depiction of the sufferings of Polish Jewry in a series of acerb and uncompromising short stories, such as those in the collection translated as *Ascent To Heaven* (1951) and in *Zywe i martwe morze* (1952), translated into English as *The Dead and The Living Sea* in 1957.

As a Jewish writer Rudnicki is not the equal of, and is not now as highly regarded as, Bruno Schulz who was murdered by a Nazi in 1942. But for all that he was much more than a mere chronicler.

He first shocked his more conventional compatriots with the novel *Szczerby* (1932) — *The Rats*. This was a

candid first-person account of a young man in a drab town, who feels himself doomed, rather in the *fin de siècle* tradition of Knut Hamsun's *Mysteries*. His next novel, *Zolnierz* (1933) — *Soldiers*, is gleefully based on his experiences as a conscript. He wilfully irritated the establishment even more with this, for it does not treat the army as sacred, which the establishment then did. *Niechciana* (1936) — *The Unloved One* — is an acute psychological study of erotic passion, showing the influence of the French novel, but with an original emphasis on the sense of drabness which had characterised the author's youthful débüt. *Lato* (1938) — *Summer* — perhaps the most mature of his pre-war works, is an acrid account of life in a Polish artist's colony.

The post-war tales of often persecuted Jews in small provincial towns and in Warsaw made Rudnicki famous. Their essential theme is one of moral victory over circumstances, rather than the Nazi terror, which is recorded simply because no account could omit it. Many stories deal with Polish pre-war anti-Semitism, which, although it was never the policy

Poles were Jews), was severe, and further fanned by such Catholic fanatics as Roman Dunowski. In this sense Rudnicki can bear some comparison, not only with Schulz, but also with his great compatriot the Yiddish writer Isaac Bashevits Singer *Kupiec lodzki* (1963) — *The Merchant of Lodz* — is typical.

But Rudnicki, who expressed himself better in the short story form than in that of the novel, was not content to repeat himself. From 1956, he invented and devoted himself to a new form: the highly personal *feuilleton*, first published in periodicals, but then collected into books. From these, *Niebieskie karki* (*Blue Pages*), as he called them — there are several volumes of them — one can learn perhaps more about the problems of modern Poland, and about its personalities and books, than from any other comparable source.

The assertion has often been made that Rudnicki was in essence a memoirist who barely fictionalised his material. But this judgement misses his inventiveness, artistry, and powers of selection: all qualities evident in the *Blue Pages*, one man's memorable commentary on life in a tragic country.

SIR HUMPHREY GIBBS

Dr J. A. Megahay, rector of Peterhouse school, Zimbabwe, writes:

YOUR admirable obituary of Sir Humphrey Gibbs, while strong on the political and constitutional role which he occupied with distinction in most difficult times, perhaps neglected to emphasise what was in fact for him a far more satisfying role. This was one which he undertook while he was still a farmer in Matabeleland, later when he was governor — including the time of his incarceration in Government House — and throughout the first decade of Zimbabwe's independence. Indeed he was active in it up to a few weeks before his death.

That role was as patron and benefactor of the educational scene in Zimbabwe. He was involved very deeply in the affairs of, among others, two Anglican boarding schools in Mashonaland — Peterhouse and Ruzwi. This involvement underlined his deep commitment to young people, and to the Anglican church, of which he was a lifelong member and whose cathedral in Harare he was instrumental in bringing to completion. These schools, during the UDI years, were places of racial harmony and reconciliation.

What probably gave him more pleasure than anything else during the last ten years of his life and the first ten years of Zimbabwe's independence, was to see those schools flourish, and grow, and continue to promote the cause of non-racism, as they had done with his support during the UDI years.

PHILIP POUNCEY

Philip Michael Rivers Pouncey, CBE, an authority on Italian paintings and drawings, died on November 12 aged 80. He was born on February 15, 1910.



PHILIP Pouncey had an unrivalled knowledge of Italian art from the early renaissance to the late baroque. A tireless pursuit of knowledge was the goal he shared with his wife and colleague Myrl, with whom he amassed photographic archive which has long been a model of information retrieval. Time and again his persistence paid off. His discovery in 1954 of a drawing by Lorenzo Lotto of the *Entombment* in the Louvre drew from Bernard Berenson (with whom he first corresponded in 1936) the compliment that Pouncey was "the best connoisseur I have ever met." The application of connoisseurship in the definition of an artist's oeuvre has been compared with the literary scholar's task in establishing a sound text: they are the indispensable prerequisites for a proper assessment of individual attainment.

Pouncey was educated at Marlborough and Queen's College Cambridge, where he read English as there was then no degree course in art history. He worked for some time as a volunteer at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, inscribing with such accuracy the details from the backs of the paintings that the keeper of paintings, J. W. Goodison said: "You did not make a mistake; it should be mentioned in your obituary." He was persuaded by Sir Sydney Cockerell, then director, to apply for a vacant assistantship at the National Gallery, under the directorship of Kenneth Clark and he worked there from 1934 to 1945. At the beginning of the last war his duties involved supervision of the pictures that had been removed to the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, along with the drawings with annotations on their mounts in Pouncey's hand giving new attributions.

He was visiting professor at Columbia University, New York in 1958 and at the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University in 1965. On his resignation from his post as deputy keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum in 1966 he became a director of Sotheby's and later a consultant to them. He was made honorary keeper of Italian drawings at the Fitzwilliam Museum in 1973.

In Edinburgh Keith Andrews, the keeper of drawings at the National Gallery of Scotland, showed him an anonymous drawing of *Angels lamenting the Dead Christ*, which Pouncey immediately stated was by the Veronese artist, Felice Brusasorci. Somewhat to Andrews's scepticism it added that it must have been for a painting on slate. Four years later the painting for which the drawing was preparatory was discovered in the gallery at Eger in Hungary, duly signed by Brusasorci and, sure enough, painted on slate.

He leaves a widow, Myrl, and twin daughters.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G.A. Bowens and **Miss L.M. Barrows**. The engagement is announced between Gary Alexander, son of Mr and Mrs Victor Bowens of Coleraine, and Isobel Margaret Louise, younger daughter of Mrs Margaret Bowens, of Chester.

Mr S.C.B. Carter and **Miss J.L. Dazeley**.

Simon Charles Barrington Carter and Jane Lesley Dazeley, of 10 High Street, Old Chesterton, Cambridge, are delighted to announce their engagement. They will be married next summer.

The Rev Canon M.L. Cooper and **Dr S.M. Ramsaran**. The engagement is announced between Michael Leonard, younger son of Mr S. Cooper and the late Mrs G.M. Cooper, of Cranbrook, Kent, and Susan Mira, elder daughter of the late Dr J. Ramsaran and of Mrs Margaret Ramsaran, of Paxtolt (formerly of Igham, Kent).

Mr R.P. Furniss-Roe and **Miss M.J. Glynn**.

The engagement is announced between Robert, son of the late Mr Henry Furniss-Roe and Mrs Jean Furniss-Roe, of Bishopsteignton, Devon, and Marina, only daughter of Mr Jimmy Glynn, of London, SW5, and Mrs Lucinda Glynn, of London, SW10.

Mr J.H. Garthwaite and **Dr C.J. Gordon**.

The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Martin Garthwaite, of St Martin, Jersey, and Claire, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs James Gordon of Weybridge, Surrey.

Mr K.C.A. Knight and **Miss N.J. Lovett**.

The engagement is announced between Karl, only son of Mr and Mrs G.J. Knight, and Nicola Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M.S. Lovett, both of Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire.

Baron Kiril De Laanet and **Miss L.M. Johnston**.

Baron Kiril De Laanet proudly announces his engagement to Lesley, eldest daughter of Sam and Nina Johnston, of Erskine, Renfrewshire.

Mr P.A. Kiernan and **Miss F.A. Pearce**.

The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs J.P. Kiernan, of Watford, Hertfordshire, and Felicity, youngest daughter of the late Mr G.A. Pearce and of Mrs I.R. Pearce, of Manning Heath, Horsham, West Sussex.

Mr G.C. Myddleton and **Miss A.J. Wright**.

The engagement is announced between Guy, eldest son of Mr David Myddleton, of Clark, Clwyd, and Mrs Anne Henson, of Kirby, North Yorkshire, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander Wright, of Peaseholme, Surrey.

Mr A. Wallace and **Miss J. Smith**.

The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Roland Wallace, of Combs, Suffolk, and Julia, daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Smith, of Colchester, Essex.

Mr P.J. Windett and **Miss S.R. Miller**.

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs David Windett, of Bedford, Sussex, and Sophie Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Miller, of Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey.

Marriage

Mr J.M.E. Rothschild and **Miss A.R. Johnstone**.

The marriage took place on Saturday, November 10, at St Mary's, Woolpit, Suffolk, of Jeremy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Gerald Rothschild, to Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon Johnstone, the Rev Alan Taylor officiated.

In the final rounds of the 1947 Open at Hoylake he had the best of the weather, but that was soon dispelled on the green where, in addressing the putt, he would take anything up to a dozen sidelong glances at the hole until the spectators were ready to scream. The charm and debonair manner concealed a cool and determined temperament, and the method worked. Few held more putts than he when it came close to repeating the following year when he retained his matchplay title and finished runner-up to Cotton in the

FRED DALY



Open. His third matchplay title came in 1952.

He had an engaging habit of whistling gently between his teeth as he played. This gave him a nonchalant air but that was soon dispelled on the green where, in addressing the putt, he would take anything up to a dozen sidelong glances at the hole until the spectators were ready to scream. The charm and debonair manner concealed a cool and determined temperament, and the method worked. Few held more putts than he when it came close to repeating the following year when he retained his matchplay title and finished runner-up to Cotton in the

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1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

THE CASE FOR THATCHER

The Conservative party has not ejected its leader from the office of prime minister since Neville Chamberlain. For Margaret Thatcher to be so ejected this evening would be astounding. She has never lost an election, she is in command of her health and her sense, she is still seen as a leading world statesman abroad. That is the disparity between pensionable and retirement ages. It causes great uncertainty and

his colleagues a way out. To its credit, the Labour party has done so, proposing a return to a property-based tax. Had Mr Heseltine proposed a local income tax or a local sales tax, he might have deserved some applause. Instead, he has offered the old placebo, "make the tax reflect ability to pay... take some of education out of local spending". This is old hat and will not do. Property is the sensible basis for local taxation in Britain, as it was when Mr Heseltine was at the environment department. Why is it not so now?

Most curious of all, neither Mr Heseltine nor any other of Mrs Thatcher's other critics have laid at her door the one charge to which she is deeply vulnerable, that she allowed inflation to take hold again after the 1987 election. The reason is that her critics were as much to blame as she. Apart from Mr Heseltine they were in office, goading her to peg the pound to the Deutschmark by cutting interest rates. Then might have been an honourable moment for Sir Geoffrey Howe to resign — protesting that Mr Lawson was undoing his good work at the Treasury — and for Mr Heseltine to mount his challenge. But adherence to the latest nostrum out of Brussels was more important to them all than holding back inflation. They did not resign. They waited until their policy had led to predictable disaster (predicted widely in the press and elsewhere). They turned on Mrs Thatcher only when the resulting unpopularity made her vulnerable. Her bitterness at the timing of their resignations is fair.

Yet politics has never been about fairness any more than it is about gratitude. Mrs Thatcher has herself handed out the cup of bitterness often enough to know this. She is best defended not retrospectively but prospectively. She has a counter-inflation strategy back in place under John Major. The community charge, deplorable though it is, is being mitigated by throwing taxpayers' money about. The two great domestic reforms, to the education and health services (neither of which featured in recent resignations) are settling down. There is no reason from past experience why Conservative fortunes should not improve steadily over the coming year. The Heseltine platform is simply not sufficient justification for a change of leader.

Which leaves the famous clash of style. Every leader long in office is accused of aloofness — Lloyd, George, Churchill, Macmillan, Wilson. The history of Downing Street is of kitchen cabinets, cabals, courtesies, insiders. Mrs Thatcher's exotic triumvirate of Charles Powell, Bernard Ingham and Sir Robin Butler could do with a change. But there have been tighter, and certainly more pernicious, cliques in the past.

Mrs Thatcher is tough, belligerent, insensitive and often difficult. So are most strong leaders. These features could yet prove electorally attractive. They are not new features of her personality. Sir Geoffrey Howe and Messrs Lawson and Heseltine knew what they were taking on when they entered her well-heated kitchen. As for Mr Heseltine, anybody who thinks that he would turn Downing Street into a feather bed of compromise and deference to majority view does not know the man.

One day Mrs Thatcher will have to go, but that day is not yet. She must draw lessons from this trauma. She must rely more on the wisdom of such colleagues as Douglas Hurd and John Major, on whose support her survival will have depended. They are her most plausible successors. Tory MPs who cast a vote for her must be persuaded that they are voting for the triumvirate as a whole.

For the time being, Mrs Thatcher remains a valuable corrective to the tendency of British politics towards the spendthrift and the comfortable. She talks not of the past — sure sign of a fading leader — but of the future, of how much is still to be done to reform institutions, stop backtracking, push on with change. Her radicalism may now be tinged with realism, but it survives. She retains conviction when most are swamped by circumstance. Her experience and world reputation are an asset to Britain and the West at a time of great upheaval beyond Western Europe. She can still win the Tories an election. She does not deserve decapitation tonight.

EQUAL RETIREMENT

The pension and retirement law in Britain is maddeningly confused. The muddle has not been clarified by the test case which has obliged Barclays Bank to reimburse 12 women employees and to give them back-pay. The tribunal upheld their right to stay at work until 65, as male employees may. But the right to retire is one thing. What really matters is the pension that goes with it.

Equal retirement age for men and women is already required by law. But their pension entitlement depends on their contribution record, and these entitlements are not so easily made equal. For most employees, it is pensionable age, the point at which they have an alternative source of income, that matters. Equalising pension rights between men and women will be a slow and expensive process, for men and women will have been treated differently on the contributions they make throughout their careers.

The Barclays case has demonstrated that it is unlawful to force women to retire from work at a different age from men even if they have become entitled to claim a pension at 60. This has been the law in Britain since 1987, and sensible employers are already responding to it. However, the Barclays case shows that it has not invariably been applied. Just how many acts of discrimination, now found to be illegal, have so far escaped correction cannot be calculated with certainty. The highest estimates, however, put the total cost to British employers, if every unlawfully-retired woman sued successfully for back-pay and if as a result there was complete equalisation of pension rights, at £3 billions.

It need not happen overnight. The disruption of such a radical social change could be considerably eased by introducing it over a long period, perhaps a decade. That does not fit in with most governments' electoral cycles. But then neither do pension and retirement lifecycles. Until ministers take a deep breath and embark on legislation to offer equal rights to pensions as well as equal rights to retire, muddle and uncertainty, as exemplified by the Barclays case, will continue to prevail.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (021) 222 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Implications of the Tory challenge

From Lord Joseph, CH

Sir, Michael Heseltine and his counter-revolution banker for the soft options of the 1980s. For us, the market economy is no more, but no less than the necessary basis for rising living standards and for a society which can afford to exercise compassion.

Some of the changes Margaret Thatcher has effected will be permanent — such as perhaps the greater realism of the Labour party; some aims she has not yet achieved; and some achievements would be jeopardised if she went.

There is still no substitute for her insights and her moral courage.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH JOSEPH,
House of Lords.
November 19.

From Sir Anthony Meyer, MP for Chwyd North West (Conservative)

Sir, Anatole Kaletsky's article "Economic consequences of Mr Heseltine" (November 19) should more properly have been entitled "Political views of Mr Ken Baker".

Having sought to discredit, on political grounds, Mr Heseltine's view that the poll tax has to be phased out, and that the UK could well learn a lesson from other more successful economies such as Japan and Germany in the role of government in promoting industrial advance, he then does an about-turn and attacks him because he wants an independent Bank of England which would not be prone to manipulate interest rates for electoral purposes.

Mr Kaletsky fails to decide whether his hostility to Mr Heseltine is based on economic or on political grounds.

I am, etc.,
ANTHONY MEYER,
House of Commons.
November 19.

From Lord Young of Graffham

Sir, In politics gratitude is often defined as the anticipation of favours yet to come. Even then, I find it odd that *The Sunday Times*, the principal beneficiary of the government's trade union legislation, should now discredit the prime minister in favour of one of the few corporatists left.

Yours ever,
YOUNG,
House of Lords.
November 19.

From Mr Peter Jay

Sir, Current analysis of the Conservative leadership contest may be overlooking the constitutional cards in the hands of a sitting prime minister. The only precedent for transfer of the prime ministry by formal vote of the majority party's members of parliament was Lord Callaghan's succession to Lord Wilson in 1976; and on that occasion the sitting prime minister was a fully consenting — indeed initiating — party to the process.

Suppose for the sake of argument that someone other than the present prime minister is elected leader of the Conservative party as a result of the present balloting process. It is widely, but wrongly, assumed that in the event Mrs Thatcher would be obliged immediately to resign as prime minister and that the Queen would automatically then send for the newly elected leader and commission him/her to form a new administration.

It is not necessarily so. The incumbent would have the unquestionable right, if she chose, to meet parliament. She would then

Letters 'by fax'

From Mr Ian Franklin

Sir, I am very pleased to be able to communicate with you by means of our letter-transmitting machine to your "fax number". Our machine, of renowned international make, calls itself a "telecopier". Being good exporting Europeans, we used this description on our company letterhead.

However, we have had a number of telephone calls from customers in the UK who enquire if the "telecopier" number is the same as a "fax" number. Hence this letter to you.

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Are we transmitting by facsimile, or as one letterhead recently told me, by fax? Can any of your readers help?

Yours (by fax),

IAN FRANKLIN
(Marketing Director),
Winslow Press,
Telford Road,
Bicester, Oxfordshire.
November 18.

International adoption

From Baroness Faithfull and Mr Peter Thurnham, MP for Bolton North East (Conservative)

Sir, Your article on November 7 ("How far can we go to adopt?") highlighted the lack of help for couples wishing to adopt from abroad. As a result, a growing number of children are being brought into the country without adequate preparation.

The desperate plight of Romanian orphans is now well-known, but the EC is still denying official aid to the Romanian regime. Some of our local authorities' social services departments are still failing to help would-be adoptive families. Unlike many other countries, we have no organisation to help couples with the formalities required both with the authorities here and in the country of the child's origin.

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Sovereignty and the Community

From Mr Nevil Johnson

Sir, It is easy to assert that the principle of subsidiarity "ought to be acceptable to all except the Eurofanatics" (leading article, November 14). But the crucial issue is what subsidiarity means or could mean. It is not good enough to say that it is the principle "whereby decisions are taken at the lowest level that is practically effective". Who decides what tasks are best carried out at one level rather than another? Who determines what represents "the lowest level"? Who resolves what "practically effective" means?

The truth is that the principle of subsidiarity is inherently obscure. It expresses first and foremost the affirmation of a principle, something like "as much decentralisation as possible, only as much centralisation as necessary". But it remains exceedingly difficult to translate this principle into the concrete terms of powers, functions and institutions.

Accordingly, the incumbent prime minister has a powerful card to play, especially with those incumbents of marginal constituencies for whom an election before Christmas may be a more daunting prospect than fighting an election some time before the summer of 1992 under their present leadership.

At the very least, the public should not be misled about the public's potentialities of the present situation by inaccurate fifth-form civics fallacies about the British constitution. The election of a new leader of the incumbent party imposes no obligation on the incumbent prime minister to resign forthwith, and the present incumbent may not be one of those who believe that it is better to have played the game than to have won.

Yours,
NEVILLE JOHNSON,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.
November 19.

From Sir John Carter

Sir, The leadership election created by Mr Heseltine and his supporters attempts to suggest to the Conservative party's MPs and supporters that the government's previous and present policies on a range of matters, particularly in regard to Europe and the economy, are ones that cannot be relied upon to ensure victory at the next general election.

His criticism that members of the cabinet and the government are seriously divided implies that they neither have the political understanding to deal with the responsibilities of their office effectively, or they lack the courage to make their real views known. This I find both insulting to them and the electorate they represent.

The grass-roots support of our party also requires great commitment and I believe that his views demean their work.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CARTER (Chairman,
Conservative Party East of
England Industrial Council, 1983-7),
Cobblers Mill Road,
Stock, Nr Ingleside, Essex.
November 16.

From Mr Philip H. Home

Sir, How is it that choice is a good thing for anything and everything but competition for Mrs Thatcher's own job is treachery?

Yours faithfully,
P. H. HOME,
Fern Dene, 6 Levens Way,
Silverdale, Carnforth,
Lancashire.
November 15.

VAT and buildings

From Mr Alan Bemrose

Sir, Your correspondents, Mark Wilshire and others (November 12), are right to draw attention to the difficulties caused by VAT in addition to the complicated problems of the repair and re-use of listed buildings in which this trust is principally involved. However, the attitude of Customs and Excise to projects which qualify for zero-rating (i.e., the VAT paid may be reclaimed) seems to be designed deliberately to hinder our operations and increase our costs significantly.

This trust has recently started a major project of repair and restoration of a large group of listed terraced houses in Hanover Square, Bradford. We are advised that these properties, which are contracted to be sold on completion to members of the local Pathani community, qualify in zero-rating on both the eligible grounds. The cost of alterations will be more than 60 per cent of the total and the buildings are roofless and windowless. In many cases much of the internal walls have fallen and the internal floors are missing.

The trust is paying VAT on the professional fees of its architects, quantity surveyors and structural engineers, which it is reclaiming and may receive, but four to five months after payment, if the claims are agreed. VAT on the contractors' accounts is substantial and although the trust has complied with the affidavits required to allow these accounts to be paid without VAT, it now appears that this not abnormal arrangement is to be withdrawn.

Customs and Excise have been advised that a decision is not to be given before the end of the project, in a year's time.

The effect, Sir, on the cash-flow is immense. The project costs total £2.5 million, before grants from English Heritage, Bradford Council and the urban aid programme.

By the finish the trust will have paid over £350,000 in VAT unnecessarily.

The project is being funded largely by borrowed capital and while a significant amount is being provided at a very low rate of interest by the Architectural Heritage Fund, the balance carries the full commercial rate.

The trust recognises that its projects are not in the usual experience of Customs and Excise, but as the rules allow the repayment or suspension of VAT in qualifying projects, then refusal to assist further compounds what is, anyway, a highly complex but worthwhile restoration scheme.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN BEMROSE
(Chief Executive, British
Historic Buildings Trust),
1 Greenhill,
Wirksworth, Derbyshire.
November 13.

Art in the bath

From Dr R. F. Bury

Sir, Mrs Anne Chambers observed (November 8) that a combination of warm water, paper boats made from *The Times*, and a two-year-old grandson leaves her bath "marbled in a delicate tracery of black". My 11-year-old son can achieve exactly the same effect without the help of newsprint.

Yours faithfully,
BOB BURY,
3 Elmote Avenue, Oakwood,
Leeds, West Yorkshire.

Fruitful errand

From Mr H. A. McAulay

Sir, Your cartoon of October 12 and your cartoon of October 20 depicting youngsters during the war being shown how to identify a banana reminded me of my return from North Africa to the UK on HMS Adventure in 1943, bearing a half-stalk of bananas — a considerable number.

During the rail journey from King's Cross to Newcastle they were in a large string bag resting on the luggage rack. They were soon discovered and I guess every mother on that train brought their children to see them.

Needless to say I alighted in Newcastle with only a handful of bananas which were very quickly raffled, by my mother, for the Red Cross.

Sincerely,

H. A. McAULAY,
Captain's Lodgings,
Bamburgh Castle,
Northumberland.

November 14.

Sent to try us

From Mr Peter Turner

Sir, Is there anything more exasperating than wiring a 13-amp plug?

Yours, under duress,
PETER TURNER,
Woodside,
Greenwood,
Wimborne, Dorset.

November 13.

Following a silk road in the Nineties

From furnishing fabrics to silk shirts, and cupboards to cardigans, the distinction between fashion and interior design is being blurred

If it was denim for the casual Seventies and linens for the tailored Eighties, washed silk — at once luxurious and practical — is the fabric for the realistic Nineties.

In Britain, we have seen so far only the down-market end of the look, in the wrinkled washed silk which swamped the shops last summer but somehow lost the essential characteristic of opulence. In America, L'Zinger International, creator of the Go Silk label, has established washed silk as a must-have fabric over the past few years, and far from sacrificing quality has actually managed to enhance it, creating — by a secret process involving washing with chemicals, pebbles and sand — what feels like a new material.

An irresistibly tactile fabric, it has the feel of a very fine chamois, and has the weight to hang and drape beautifully. Now Go Silk has consolidated its position in the market by signing up Timney Fowler, the British textile designer, to supply print designs for four shirt collections a year.

Fox Sue Timney and Graham Fowler, who have built up their business together since leaving the Royal College of Art textile department in 1978, washed silk is the perfect medium for their intricate designs, until now largely confined to furnishing fabrics in black and white. "There's a subtle difference between ordinary printed silk and washed printed silk," Ms Timney says. "It has a timeless feel; it could almost be an antique fabric. And of course there's the utilitarian aspect, the fact that though it is a coloured print and silk, you can still wash it even though the labels recommend dry cleaning."

The current collection, fast disappearing from Timney Fowler's King's Road window, jolts the sense of all those who still view Timney Fowler as black and white designers, renowned for their seminal work with classical heads and columns. Designs such as Navajo Colour, Byzantium and Rub Out Carpet are typical of the wide variety of cultural and architectural influences which find their work. Rub Out Carpet is literally — random images of old carpet partly erased — while the architectural ornamentation of Byzantium and the decorative American Indian symbols of Navajo are superbly disciplined on chequerboards of capricious colour combinations. The few monochrome designs are predictably selling best, but it would be sad if customer intransigence dampened the spirit of such original colourists.

The shirts — priced from £125 — are sized up for men and women, and in the States sell equally to both. Here they are selling more to women, the classic big shape being ideally suited to the current vogue for legginess. But the shirts almost transcend fashion and become desirable objects of design in their own right. Timney Fowler is a unique

company in this sense, able to bridge the world of fashion and interior design without weakening in either. With such a distinctive and intelligent style, the two partners seem to run on a track all their own, independent of the rest of the fashion world. "It's not that we are in total ignorance of what is going on in fashion," Ms Timney says. "It's rather that we run parallel to it. Like music or any of the arts, when you reach a certain level you attract a following that gives you the confidence to go on developing your own style."

They have designed prints for such leading fashion names as Issey Miyake, Marithe, Rifat Ozek and Marks & Spencer. Their reputation and output in America and Japan are huge, and growing fast in Europe; yet in Britain, they remain the designers' designers. "Yes, we would have hoped by now to have had in a leading department store the sort of Timney Fowler boutique we have in Japan," admits Ms Timney with characteristic resignation. "It just reflects on the way things are run in this country. There are vague talks, but nobody will ever quite commit themselves, whereas in Japan they are willing to take risks. Nobody here even takes the first step — and then they wonder why things aren't moving in retail and the economy."

DINAH HALL

• The Go Silk collection is at Timney Fowler, 388 King's Road, Chelsea, London SW3 (071-352 2263) and Browns, South Molton Street, London W1 (071-491 7833).

Ancient and modern: right, Timney Fowler's Colomade design on a washed silk shirt by Go Silk, £200



Fashion frontiersman: Mark Wilkinson, with matching cardigan, buckle and cabinet



Is that a kitchen you are wearing?

FASHION-conscious cooks can now have wardrobes to match their kitchens, thanks to the designer Mark Wilkinson. He is offering wool cardigans for men and women, available to order in the same tones as his turquoise, ochre and rust Santa Fe kitchen, and fastened with clasps which match its silver hinges and handles.

Next spring, the cardigan (made up by Hidgi Design, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire) will be joined by belts and boots with similarly styled buckles and clasps.

"We see things in such a blinkered way these days," Mr Wilkinson says. "Fashion has always related to furniture. Egyptian, Celtic and Gothic architectural designs were reflected in clothing and jewellery. Only quite recently have we started to see literature, architecture and fashion as separate and distinct."

Mr Wilkinson's kitchen offers a sense of comfort that is easy to live with, and is as soundly constructed as might be expected from a fifth generation cabinet-maker. At the same time it is the capricious creation of a man who built himself a tree house in which to work, equipping it with running water, mains electricity and Gothic leaded windows.

The Santa Fe look is not meant to be confined to kitchens. Most of the free-standing furniture — dressers, sideboards, chests of drawers, tables and chairs — would suit any room in the house, and adaptations of the basic designs can include wardrobes, beds and headboards.

The arched cooler canopy is in the style of a rising sun; so is the bed headboard. A Navajo-style feather head-dress design appears on the backs of chairs and is repeated around the door architraves. A hand-carved eagle "breast-

plate" adorns a food cupboard and wardrobe, emulating the bird images decorating Hispanic pottery. Less derivative is the "bullet" carving on dressers and chests of drawers which belongs, in Mr Wilkinson's terminology, to the "Jesse James school of architecture".

The kitchen hanging rack is stepped like a ladder, which is said to be symbolic of spiritual ascension, while the traditional bindings which hold the ladders together are reinterpreted as the diamond, criss-cross webbing of the cartigan.

Mr Wilkinson's designs have been inspired by more than the frontier spirit. "I am a great admirer of Ralph Lauren," he says. "He is always half a step ahead of his nearest rival. Designing fashion and furniture is all to do with creating dreams. But the clever thing is to create a dream that people can take home."

NICOLE SWENLEY
• Santa Fe kitchen, bedroom and living room furniture is available to order from Mark Wilkinson Furniture, Overton House, High Street, Bromham, near Chippenham, Wiltshire SN15 2BA (0380 850004). Also from Mark Wilkinson showrooms at 126 Holland Park Avenue, London NW1 (071-731 5814) and 13 Hollywell Hill, St Albans, Herts (0727 40973); 4 High Street, Maidenhead, Berks (0628 777622).

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Politics on the front line of fashion

Should our politicians be dressed to kill when they are visiting the troops?

VISITING the troops in the front line can be tricky, particularly speaking for a politician wishing to hit just the right note with the men and women preparing themselves for war. Should you go the whole way, and adopt the combat look: flak jacket, army boots, camouflaged socks? Or, by way of admitting that a soldier is a soldier and a politician is a politician, stick to the suit?

James Baker, the American secretary of state, normally noted for his navy blue suits and bright red ties, turned up to address GIs in Saudi Arabia wearing designer desert gear: sand-coloured slacks with matching short-sleeved shirt. But no hat and no sunglasses.

Winston Churchill often wore a dark blue, one-piece zip suit during the war years. But it is not the sort of off-the-peg uniform in which any self-respecting minister would be seen today, particularly in the Saudi Arabian desert. Margaret Thatcher has been spotted wearing something military only twice, having donned a combat jacket in Northern Ireland in 1979, and, later, a tank driver's helmet in Germany.

The last four British defence secretaries, Sir John Nott, Michael Heseltine, George Younger and the present incumbent, Tom King, have adopted different styles when mingling with the troops. Mr King returned last week from a three-day trip to the Gulf which included a session in the desert among the crews of Challenger tanks. Unlike Mr Heseltine, famous for visiting the Greenham Common cruise missile base in a combat jacket when he was defence secretary in 1985, Mr King prefers to steer clear of military attire. In Saudi Arabia, he opted for simple blue slacks and open-neck shirt. However, he did agree to wear a floppy camouflage hat, bearing the Desert Rats badge.

One of Mr King's aides said: "He is rather reluctant to go all the way. If he is in the field, during an army exercise on Salisbury Plain, for example, he may be persuaded to put on appropriate military kit, but on the whole he likes to stay looking like a civilian." Mr King has been known, however, to produce the occasional gash during foreign trips.



Fighting it out: Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heseltine, both wearing combat jackets

MICHAEL EVANS

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NATIONAL THEATRE

Gorky's treasure rediscovered

THEATRE

Vassa Zheleznova
Gate, Notting Hill

THIS play is a real find. If Gorky had given it an easier title, such as *Winterfolk*, perhaps, or *Children of the Skinflint*, we should probably have seen it staged ages ago. Instead, he named it after the leading character, a ruthless millionaire running a vast shipping business on the Volga. Her family fling a variety of epithets her way — devil, heartless animal — but the clear-eyed daughter-in-law is the one who sees her for what she is: the archetypal capitalist boss.

Gorky wrote the play in 1910 and revised it 25 years later, a few months before his "assisted" death. In one sense, it is his last play, and the significant change between the two versions is the more coherent revolutionary fervour given to the Radical, the exiled daughter-in-law who returns illegally to claim her little son. The centrally-placed argument between Rachel and Vassa, who has hidden her grandson away to keep him safe to inherit the millions, presents a conflict between Revolution and Greed in boldly emotional and domestic terms.

Here is a struggle for the future of a family in which we are invited to read the battle for the future of a nation. Gorky's knowledge by 1935 that the Soviet future had gone hideously wrong may explain the play's curiously abrupt ending, where the family teeters on the precipice of ruin but the last sentence is an unanswered question. A re-think on the pacing just

would eliminate the feeling that someone has pulled the plug on the play.

The female roles are more individual than the male — even though we first meet Vassa's sottish husband about to be arrested for a crime unmentionable in other plays of the period, that of seducing little girls. Poison and bribery remove this embarrassing little difficulty. Vassa's brother is a fairly standard boozier and the other menfolk serve their function in the plot, but little more.

The women are something else. Where the elder daughter Natalya (Sarah Harper) is rotted with drink and resentment, the loopy immature younger one pleads for kindness and nibbles cherry cake: a good performance here by Kristin Hewson. Judy Sweeney lurks in dark corners and notes conversation down on her stenographer's pad, but the acting honours go to Lizzie McInerny, delicately beautiful and unfailingly as Rachel, and Paola Dionisotti's Vassa: sardonic, baleful, with sunken cheeks that make her look as if she is feeding upon herself from within.

Using a pleasant translation by Cathy Porter, Katie Mitchell's intelligent production of this forgotten treasure makes lovely use of light. She isolates a pale face against others fractionally darker; or balances one figure, Vassa entering profits in her ledger, against a tight group of all the other characters staring from a doorway. The Russian chants, strongly sung by the cast, are thrilling. Recommended.

JEREMY KINGSTON



Baleful: Paola Dionisotti in the title role of *Vassa Zheleznova*

lighting, Craig Armstrong's music and Rae Smith's design help to heighten the scene-chilling atmosphere. The witches have moments of great power, and there are two excellent performances from Irene Suners, as a woman falsely accused of witchcraft, and Rosalie Pelan as her accuser.

The Third Eye Centre's commissioning of the Cardiff-based theatre group Manact to produce *The Witches of Pollok* is another success for their events organiser, Nikki Millican, who has been introducing Glasgow audiences to the wider shores of performance possibilities for the last four years.

A programme note, which recommends to humanity *The Sweatholder* — a rite of passage sauna for adolescent American Indians — made one suspect the worst. However, the living sculptures, created by the performers and their directors, Phillip MacKenzie and Simon Thorpe, proved irresistible. Whether or not their examination of men, their vanity and their relationships with each other and with their suits, says anything deep is more debatable. But the whole performance was very watchable and proved again that old theatrical adage that one cannot go wrong with 18 bearded men slow-waltzing to schmaltz and backlit through smoke.

ALASDAIR CAMERON

the new church hall, this simply masked a burning desire to inspect the residents' drains and ask if their children were getting enough vitamins.

More recently, in a more Wogansized world, the presenter's shoes have been filled by "personalities" such as Nigel Kennedy (a violinist, but perhaps you knew). The current presenter is the playwright and song-writer Wally K. Daly, a relentlessly gregarious man with the voice of a failed Ken Dodd impersonator. His voice has endless public-relief gambits; it has a cheery word for everyone; it could anecdote the world. One felt little surprise when last Sunday's *Down Your Way* (Radio 4) revealed that Daly is matey with most of his neighbours in Marmaline Gardens, London W6, and that he had organised a party to celebrate the street's centenary. At this party Daly sang some of his own compositions.

RADIO

Down Your Way
Radio 4

THE original *Down Your Way* was, typically, a leisurely perambulation around the villages of Middle England, where yeomen and hayseeds and the occasional licensed eccentric were only too pleased to be interviewed about their work, their hobbies and their dwellings. Although they must have known that they were collaborating in one of the sustaining myths of the post-war years — you can see it still in old Gainsborough films — they seemed never to resent the programme's implicit paternalism. For while Franklin Engelmann or Brian Johnston may have vocalised the listener's interest in the stimulating range of activities at

WORLD MUSIC
Youssou N'Dour
Hammersmith Palais

YOUSSOU N'Dour has been described as the first World Music superstar, as meaningless titles go, this is hard to beat and offers the remarkable Senegalese vocalist little help with the difficult task of communicating his music to a non-African audience.

Television exposure from events such as the Nelson Mandela concert has certainly highlighted N'Dour but his music needs to be heard live, played by his full band, Super Etoile de Dakar, to be appreciated for its depth and complexity. It was refreshing to discover that these qualities remain undiminished despite lavish media attention and the new, perhaps confusing demands that exert themselves once the market changes from domestic to international.

The backbone of the music is formed by two percussionists who play Senegalese drums. The concert began by featuring the rubbery sounds of the tama, a small talking drum played with dazzling skill by Assane Thiam. The tama maintained a chattering presence through material drawn from the new album, *Set*, and previous

releases such as *The Lion and Immigré*. For songs which did not suffer from N'Dour's recent tendencies to write rock anthems, this jittery, restless drumming was like a series of electric shocks. On compositions from *The Lion* (N'Dour's attempt at a commercial album), however, the tama occasionally sounded like an unwelcome distraction.

In fact, it was the commercial songs that were the distraction. Their catchy choruses were less appealing than the convoluted themes and baffling rhythms of N'Dour's more familiar sound. Unlike much African music, this was a concert that changed direction at a hyperactive rate. As the dancers in the audience were sometimes rendered flat-footed by a peculiar change of direction or a wildly accelerating tempo, their compensation lay in the imaginative use of interlocking rhythms and unexpected textures.

Without the central, unifying element of N'Dour's vocals and his charisma, the excitement of this constant flux might have paled but, dependably, he was magnificent. He sang with an impressive variety of voices — high fluting sounds, rough growls and startling wails — yet technique was never allowed to supersede passion.

DAVID TOOP

In his lapel-grabbing determination to magic the locality into an urban analogue of the village, the presenter disclosed that his own house is known as "Wally's Folly". One wondered whether personalitites such as Nigel Kennedy (a violinist, but perhaps you knew). The current presenter is the playwright and song-writer Wally K. Daly, a relentlessly gregarious man with the voice of a failed Ken Dodd impersonator. His voice has endless public-relief gambits; it has a cheery word for everyone; it could anecdote the world. One felt little surprise when last Sunday's *Down Your Way* (Radio 4) revealed that Daly is matey with most of his neighbours in Marmaline Gardens, London W6, and that he had organised a party to celebrate the street's centenary. At this party Daly sang some of his own compositions.

He is a more Wogansized world, this simply masked a burning desire to inspect the residents' drains and ask if their children were getting enough vitamins.

More recently, in a more Wogansized world, the presenter's shoes have been filled by "personalities" such as Nigel Kennedy (a violinist, but perhaps you knew). The current presenter is the playwright and song-writer Wally K. Daly, a relentlessly gregarious man with the voice of a failed Ken Dodd impersonator. His voice has endless public-relief gambits; it has a cheery word for everyone; it could anecdote the world. One felt little surprise when last Sunday's *Down Your Way* (Radio 4) revealed that Daly is matey with most of his neighbours in Marmaline Gardens, London W6, and that he had organised a party to celebrate the street's centenary. At this party Daly sang some of his own compositions.

Soon he was using the word "lifestyle".

Daly later introduced us to a "stinkingly good-natured" ticket-collector at Barons Court tube station and a "one-to-one relaxation therapist" who now tends injured pigeons in the pink house where Baroness Orczy wrote *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, but the programme had long since turned into a vast unspoken question that had nothing to do with topography. The question was this: had these people always been thus or had the presenter in his long and perky residence made them thus? Had they, in other words, been "Daledy"? The playwright in him had toyed with the idea of fashioning the material into a soap opera, but had rejected it on grounds of improbability. I wonder. Next week: Middlesbrough.

MARTIN CROPPER

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent

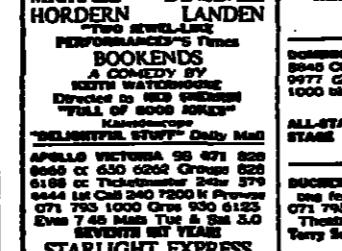


Possible (White) — Carbone (Black)
"Run for your life" — this tricky position: the black queen is stalemated, but white is threatened with a back rank mate. Can you see how White resolves the problem? Solution tomorrow.

Yesterday's solution: 1...Gh1+ 2 Kg1 Exd3 Cd4 Rxf1+ 4 Kxf1 Qxg1+ 5 Kc2 Cd1 mate.

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Chess Correspondent

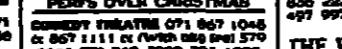


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THE BOYS NEXT DOOR

By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent

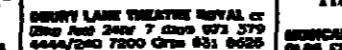


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THE MYSTERY OF IRMA VEP

By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent

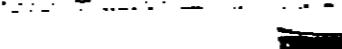


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THE ENCHANTED TOYSHPOT

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MISS SAIGON

By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent

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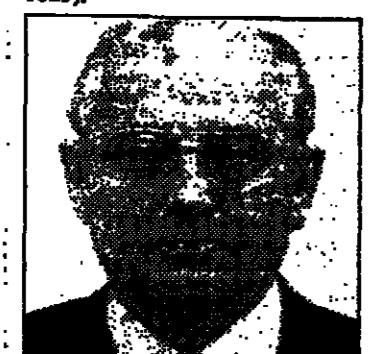
By Raymond Ke

NY after the fall

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER
Leading pulpy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction non-fiction, classics, etc. Send for free booklet #255. Vintage Press 516 W. 34th Street, New York, NY 10001 U.S.A.

Know that face?

FANCY a signed photograph of Margaret Thatcher as a bouncy-faced 18-year-old? Or Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the age of six, sitting on a horse? If so, take your cheque-book to Christie's tonight for a charity auction of signed photographs of the famous. Presidents Mitterrand, Gorbachev and Bush have also delved into their family photograph albums. The auction will raise money for the charity Fight Leukaemia; tickets for the auction are £15 (071-589 1629).



Gorbachev: face for sale

Don't miss . . .

WOMEN may have broken into the once exclusive male preserve of the major symphony orchestras (except, of course, at the Vienna Philharmonic). But apparently there is still work to do. From Thursday, the organisation Women in Music stages its 1990 festival around London. Between then and December 10, more than 400 performers will be involved at over 30 venues, playing everything from tap to new age to acid house to classical. One highlight will be the London debut (at St Pancras Church on December 9) of the newly formed European Women's Orchestra. Odaline de la Martinez who was the first woman to conduct at the Proms back in 1984 (and who is at present writing a book on the thorny subject of why women have not featured more prominently in musical history), will direct this concert.

Last chance . . .

EXIT Kean with a conquering smile. There are only five more days in which to confirm that the intellectually daunting Jean-Paul Sartre can write a fun play and that Derek Jacobi, himself a major actor, has the energy and invention to play a great one. Kean has run for almost four months at the Old Vic (071-928 7618). That is not necessarily because of its existential reverberations, but because of the romantic knots in which the rakish 19th-century tragedian is shown hilariously tying himself.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Authentic sound of disaster

Stephen Pettitt reviews this week's concerts featuring period instruments

In the early days of the period-instrument revival, there was frequently a marked disparity between the quality of performance heard on record and in live concerts. That was to be expected; many musicians involved in the momentous experiment were more or less learning how to play the older versions of their instruments in public.

Those days are over, or at least that is what I thought until last week. My record review on these pages (November 13) praised the neatness of playing in the first instalment of Christopher Hogwood's Haydn symphonies recording project with the Academy of Ancient Music. But hearing him conduct the same orchestra in Haydn at the Wigmore Hall last Saturday was a severe shock.

Haydn's Symphonies Nos 6, 7 and 8 ("Le Matin", "Le Midi" and "Le Soir"), are admittedly not easy. But here, they were shoddily played. Hogwood seemed as fired up for his task as a bored art gallery attendant; his beat was stodgy, especially in the minuets. His players sometimes

sounded as if they were sight-reading, and with just two discs of first violins there was nowhere to hide.

Admittedly the leader, Christopher Hirson, was the victim of bad luck when his string broke during the tuning-up for "Le Midi", but even that was hardly excuse for the waywardness of his subsequent solos. Such uncertainty was bound to infect his colleagues. The gorgeous slow movement of the work suffered from those old, familiar problems of oboe intonation, while the scraping and approximate double bass solos in the Menuetto of "Le Soir" set the teeth on edge. Even the usually reliable Anthony Halstead and Christian Rutherford had a hard time with their high horn solos.

With playing such as this, arguments about whether or not a harpsichord continuo is appropriate - Hogwood opted to exclude it - become irrelevant. Bafflingly, the audience, which also heard Emma Kirkby sing two rare Mozart numbers (the aria "Voi avete un cor sdele" and the Lied "Nehmt meinen Dank, ihr holden Götter!"), with her customary piercing purity, seemed to adore it.

Rightly, Decca would never allow their recordings of these works to be anything other

than highly polished. Thus, unless the AAM experiences a miraculous transformation (or releases more thoroughly), the product in the shops will be a denial of reality.

Ton Koopman and the Amsterdam Baroque Orchestra

may not make the world's most perfect recordings, but they are identifiable equally easily in concert hall or on compact disc, thanks to their brittle sound, unremitting vigour in faster music, and often impious mannerisms in slower movement. In short, they always perform.

Their mistake at the Queen Elizabeth Hall was to play, end to end, four of Mozart's earliest symphonies (Nos 5 and 7 were, indeed, the very first); I would have happily traded brevity and charm for a touch of drama; and, taking into account Koopman's tendency towards flamboyant invention in the harpsichord, there was cause for regret that he adopted the same solution to the continuo problem as Hogwood.

Reassuringly, concerts given by the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment sometimes seem to fizz with an inspiration that is almost impossible to capture on record. That happened last

month, when the orchestra played under Frans Brüggen's direction. The OAE could not reach such heights when Sir Charles Mackerras conducted a subsequent London concert, but it made an honest, invigorating job of Mendelssohn's overture *Fingal's Cave* and of Brian Newbould's "Unfinished" Symphony.

Newbould's orchestration of the scherzo (which survives, incomplete, in the form of a piano score) here seemed a touch clumsy, perhaps because Mackerras treated this movement with a particularly heavy hand. But the translation of the first entr'acte of *Rosamunde* to this symphony's finale, a solution whose plausibility was argued strongly by the late Gerald Abraham, worked perfectly.

Though the playing was from impeccably co-ordinated, it was much more so than in Crusell's virtuous Third Clarinet Concerto. Anthony Pay, who gave an appropriately lively account of the solo part, should really have allowed someone else than himself to direct.

Finally, let me comment on a new, young group of three singers and a lutenist calling itself La Brigata. Its Early Music Centre Network tour reached the Wigmore Hall last week. The programme of early 15th-century Venetian music was magnificently delivered but the slightly twee introductions need some work.

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NI after the fall
by Arthur Miller
A masterful interpretation

JOSÉPHINE SIMON: BEST ACTRESS • EVENING STANDARD AWARD 1990

LYTTLETON Today at 2.15 & 7.30, tomorrow at 7.30, then Nov 28, 29 (Mat Nov 29)

BOX OFFICE
FIRST CALL

Fresh confusion

Schubert: *Fierabras* Soloists, Schoenberg Choir, Chamber Orchestra of Europe/Abdoo, DG 427 341 2 (two CDs). Janáček: *Ondřej* Welsh National Opera/Mackerras, EMI CDC 7 49593 2

AS RUTH Bergsma remarks in the booklet accompanying this recording of the *Fierabras* she produced in Vienna, Schubert's opera is about young people whose emotional confusions are expressed in the plot's thickety character.

One may easily lose track of what is happening, but the music is always immediate, present and sure. There is a confident green freshness to the work, in a performance for which Claudio Abbado aped the young Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

The sense of a boisterous, burgeoning immaturity is perhaps all the stronger because *Fierabras* failed to lead anywhere; this is a great but that never burst open.

Not only did it have no successor in Schubert's own output, but remained unperformed until nearly 70 years after the composer's death. Lacking progeny, it also, in a sense, lacks antecedents, for though it owes clear debts to Weber and to *Fidelio*, the main business of the music is elsewhere: in the intensely Schubertian song style of so many of the numbers, and in the blithe sweep that interlocks passages of recitative, melodic drama and chorus.

The cast is well chosen to enact adolescent emotional crises, the occasional breaking tone of the two leading tenors - Robert Gambill as Egino and Josef Prottschka as Fierabras - seeming quite appropriate (the recording is wisely taken from stage performances). Karita Mattila as Emma and Cheryl Studer as Flora are both beautifully

contrasted, the one warm and mellifluous, the other breath-takingly urgent. Thomas Hampson is a noble Roland and Robert Holl a sound Charlemagne, except for some strain in the very lowest register: the work profits, of course, from these intelligent *Lieder* voices. It is a pleasure to hear Peter Hofmann in the tiny part of Oger.

Fierabras may not be a great work, but it is certainly a great curiosity, and this recording does it proud.

Janáček's *Ondřej* is also a great curiosity which was neglected during his composer's lifetime. Written straight after *Jenůfa*, it was not staged until 1958, and reached this country only in 1984.

Ondřej is the story of a composer whose wife dies in an accident, and who writes an opera apparently very like the one in which he is a character. Perhaps partly because the libretto was significantly altered during the course of composition, the piece has as many loose ends and sudden eruptions as *Fierabras*, but it is again kept on the road by the exaltation of the music, and by the drive and colour brought to it by the Welsh National Opera ensemble under Charles Mackerras.

There is also, again, an exceptional cast. Philip Langridge's intensity and anguish fit the central role to perfection, and Helen Field is in full, fine radiant flow as the wife. Smaller parts are stamped with character and musicality by Kathryn Harries, Peter Broder and a boy treble, Samuel Limay. Indeed, the only questionable feature of the recording is the fact that it is sung in English when Janáček's music demands the mital-accent rhythms and the chewiness of Czech.

PATRICK GRIFFITHS

Time Out

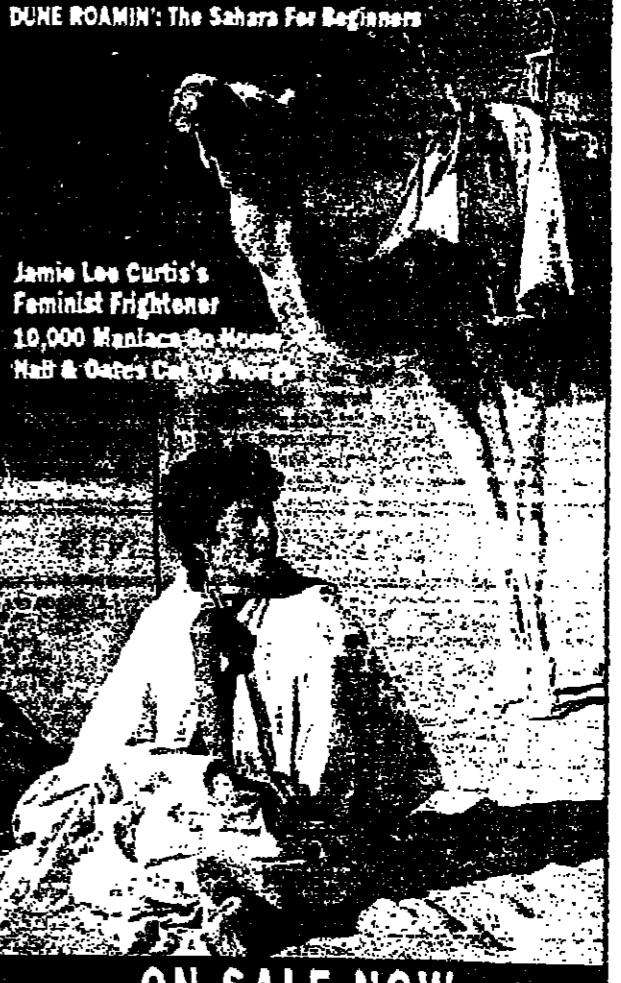
LONDON'S WEEKLY GUIDE NOVEMBER 21-28 1990 No.1057 £1.20

DESERT MADNESS

What The Sheltering Sky Did To Debra Winger

• THE GULF CRISIS: Will Your Country Need You?

DUNE ROAMIN': The Sahara For Beginners



ON SALE NOW

THEATRE

Overtures for beginners, please

broom cupboard", rearranging a problematical number.

The composer says that Mackintosh's dedication has not only brought *Just So* to fruition. It has also transformed his partner and himself from blithe young hopefuls into professionals as single-minded as their mentor. "I now wake up in the morning and think 'I write musicals'. There's nothing else I want to do."

Mackintosh doubts that many formidable libertines and composers languish undiscovered. He points out that Stiles and Drewe are by no means the only talents to surface through the Vivian Ellis Prize. Others include Charles Hart, who went on to contribute lyrics to *Phantom of the Opera* and *Aspects of Love*, and Jason Carr, who wrote the score for *Born Again*, an adaptation of Ionesco's *Rhinoceros* staged by Peter Hall at Chichester this summer. Mackintosh also has high hopes of Timothy Sutton, an A-level student from Preston, who won this year with a "dazzlingly sophisticated" version of *Beauty and the Beast*. Their achievements apart, he says, "the level of entries is generally lamentable".

Cameron Mackintosh. Mackintosh has also donated £400,000 to help the university build a studio theatre, where he will mount the work of two of the composer/lyricist teams tutored by Sondheim. He has also promised £1 million over the next ten years to subsidise revivals of vintage musicals by the National Theatre. Both he and the National's executive director, Gemma McIntosh, hope that the ensuing profits can be ploughed back to foster incipient talent.

Mackintosh's determination to improve the status and standard of musicals goes beyond flamboyant gestures. Every year, he studies around 200 cassette tapes or manuscripts sent by unknowns. About ten per cent might be worth encouraging. In many cases, he will summon the authors, handing out advice and, often, money.

Few such caskets result in a finished show. But Mackintosh's long-term investment policy has paid off in the case of George Stiles and Anthony Drewe, who began collaborating while at Exeter University. *Just So*, their adaptation of stories by Kipling, opens this week at the Tricycle Theatre, Kilburn, with a West End transfer possible later. The show won the first Vivian Ellis Prize in 1983; its subsequent career demonstrates the exhaustive process of trial-and-error that goes to make a modern musical.

Mackintosh has nursed *Just So* through "try-outs" at Plymouth and the Watermill Theatre, Newbury. Both prompted bouts of soul-searching, according to George Stiles, and months of rewriting. Following the production at Newbury last summer, *Just So* acquired a completely new second act. Even last week, Stiles and Mackintosh were "locked in a



Latest gamble: *Just So*, a Kipling-based show at the Tricycle, Kilburn, expected in the West End

stretching from Gilbert and Sullivan to Noel Coward.

Silgoe, too, sees a return to the insouciance of operetta and musical comedy. But this aim is incompatible, he believes, with the kind of fierce commitment instilled in his protégés by Mackintosh. "Cameron is running a musical stud farm. At Buxton, we're looking for *National Velvet*."

Silgoe's views are echoed by Howard Goodall, one of the most promising - if least fashionable - composers to have emerged during the 1980s. Goodall is most well known for his incidental television music. He came to theatrical prominence with *The Hired Man*, based on Melvyn Bragg's

Cumbrian novel, which won admiration notices but failed at the box office. His second West End show, *Girlfriends*, found scant favour with critics or the public.

Yet both productions revealed a distinctive talent, and his score for *Girlfriends* achieved an emotional depth rare in musicals. The show was dramatically inert, though, and seemed in desperate need of the Mackintosh flair. Goodall, however, prefers to avoid hot-house methods and cut-time values. "Perhaps I'm espousing an English approach that's more amateur and less disciplined, but it can also produce the most inventive and maverick work."

Goodall's choice of subject matter is certainly idiosyncratic: his

next musical will be about the Spanish Civil War. The Oxford Stage Company takes *Days of Hope* on tour in the new year, prior to a run at the Hampstead Theatre.

By then, Mackintosh hopes to see *Just So* safely ensconced in the West End, probably at Wyndham's. He believes that this latest venture will prove that he, too, can nurture fresh talent on a modest scale. Stiles and Drewe are, he insists, "the real McCoy". We will know whether his fabled judgment has held out by the end of the week.

• *Just So* is at the Tricycle Theatre, 269 Kilburn High Road, London NW6 (071-328 1000).

most creative of ways. Last year almost 200,000 people visited and, as Grant notes with obvious pride, Grizedale has become something of an international role model. One of his next projects is a special trail to allow the elderly and the physically disabled to experience something of the Grizedale ethos.

Winning the 1990 Prudential Award will enable Grant to erect one of Grizedale's most impressive sculptures. It is being created by Colin Rose and is called "Aerial Walkway". It is exactly what its title implies: a walkway through the trees linking two sides of a ravine some 30 feet above the ground. The result, as with so many other of the Grizedale sculptures, should be sheer magic.

• Grizedale Forest Sculpture can be seen at Grizedale, Hawkshead, Ambleside, Cumbria. Further information from 0229 860291.

PRUDENTIAL AWARD WINNER

Down in the forest there's something stirring

Allen Robertson visits The Grizedale Society's prize-winning open-air sculpture gallery, in the heart of a Cumbria forest



Wood surprise: "The Ancient Forester" by David Kemp

BILL GRANT

yond the age of retirement" he has, by default, become the curator of some of the most exciting alfresco art produced in the past decade.

"Grizedale is a special kind of animal that doesn't slot easily into the establishment art scene," he says. "It has a particular image and is not the slick, arts centre sort of place."

That is an understatement. The sculptures are spread out along a 12-mile trail. They are marked on a map which visitors receive when they arrive. From there, it is up to them to search for the sculptures themselves.

"It's not all laid out on a plate. You have to get out on your pins and look for it. It's like an adventure," Grant maintains. No two sculptures can be seen in any one spot. That is one of the most important aspects. Each artist who works in Grizedale begins by trekking round in search of the ideal location for his or her work. One artist chose the centre of a pond, another a cliff. Up hill and down dale the artists create with the natural materials of the forest: wood, rocks, twigs.

"The possibilities are absolutely enormous," says Grant. "And it's constantly evolving. Because of the natural materials there's a built-in obsolescence. It's an organic thing, growing and decaying just like the forest itself."

The idea for Grizedale goes back to 1968 when Grant, then Grizedale's chief forester, received a Winston Churchill Travelling Fellowship which took him to the United States. He returned filled with ideas and Grizedale's Theatre in the Forest was born out of a converted hayloft. It is still flourishing and offers everything from chamber music and jazz to Shakespeare and wine tastings.

"Grizedale is not Glyndebourne. We get people coming to listen to chamber music in their shirt-sleeves. To my way of thinking, that's the way it should be."

The sculpture project came into being in 1977. The intent is not so much outdoor museum as one of enhancing the environment in the

most creative of ways. Last year almost 200,000 people visited and, as Grant notes with obvious pride, Grizedale has become something of an international role model. One of his next projects is a special trail to allow the elderly and the physically disabled to experience something of the Grizedale ethos.

Winning the 1990 Prudential Award will enable Grant to erect one of Grizedale's most impressive sculptures. It is being created by Colin Rose

Mercury wins more customers from BT

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THIS number of domestic customers making calls on Mercury Communications' lines is rising sharply as the company broadens its assault on the British telecommunications market.

Mercury secured 7,000 new domestic customers in October, a jump of 75 per cent over the previous monthly growth rate. The company launched its first advertising campaign aimed at domestic customers on July 1. Since it began operations five years ago, Mercury has concentrated on the business market.

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Mercury claims to carry 13 per cent of international calls from Britain and to command 4 per cent of the British telecoms market, measured by revenue. The company says call growth is rising 8 per cent a month.

With 85 British towns and cities linked by its truck network, Mercury says it can serve 70 per cent of Britain, offering significant cost savings on off-peak calls over 35kms. Calls are routed over BT exchange lines between the home and local exchanges at either end, but travel on Mercury wires for the long-distance element of the connection.

To use Mercury services, domestic customers pay an annual fee of £8.63 and must have a telephone that can be programmed to dial two extra digits in front of the number called. That ensures it is routed over the Mercury network. A Mercury spokesman claimed typical cost savings of 25 per cent on an off-peak call routed via Mercury.

Mercury believes many households with a quarterly bill of more than £75 could save money by switching from BT to Mercury.

The most convincing evidence of Mercury's ability to capture customers from BT comes from Hull. The town's telephone system is run by the local authority and Mercury claims 55 per cent of all calls made beyond the town now travel on its wires.

Mercury now has 65,000 domestic customers, up 25,000 in the past four months. BT has 18 million, but claims about three-quarters make too few calls to be profitable.

Income from the first nine home games is ahead by 4.3 per cent and the club will play 23 home games, compared with 19 in the first division.

Television revenue has been hit with a second division base fee of £50,000, compared with £200,000 before.

Turnover advanced from £2.73 million to £4 million, boosted by Tavern Leisure, acquired for £10 million in March. Tavern, the public house chain, made post-acquisition losses of £101,000, from a very limited number of units in operation.

Group operating losses stood at £33,000, compared with a profit of £364,000 last time. There were transfer fee losses of £461,000 after the club bought Paul Goddard and Malcolm Allen, against previous losses of £929,000.

The company said it was determined to balance transfer dealings in the trading period and if there was any significant signing, players of equal financial worth would have to be sold.

Levisham council's planning committee will next month consider Millwall's proposal to relocate to a new purpose-built 25,000 all-seater stadium. The present stadium would be demolished to make way for a housing scheme.

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New group chief executives get away with pumping more than £300 million into a diversification measure which does not work and then go on to become chairman. Sir Brian Corby, however, the chairman of the Prudential, is one that has.

As chief executive, Sir Brian was responsible for the build up of the Prudential's estate agency chain from 1985. An ill-considered venture, but Mick Newmarch, the present chief executive, has rightly dared to unpick the chairman's knitting. Mr Newmarch had no choice, if he was to retain the credibility which is required of Britain's largest and most influential investor, than to shut down one of its own ventures which has brought the Pru little but grief. He had to bite the bullet, even if it hurt his teeth.

Mr Newmarch maintains that estate agency is a local business and unable to support the infrastructure of a national group; that cross-sales of life products are useful, but not significant in overall group terms, and that the Pru can be better served by concentrating on

intermediaries and its traditional sales force. Most importantly Mr Newmarch decided the business was not worth the investment it was calling for.

The Pru's U-turn is costing more than pride. The group spent £330 million building up the chain, and supporting its losses. The group will be lucky to get £50 million back for it. The company has blown most of the £357 million rights issue in 1986 on this one venture. Losses are comparable with those of Ferranti on the International Signal fiasco.

The Pru's attempt to sell its remaining chain of 500 branches (175 have already been closed) in an earlier effort to make financial sense of the mess, assuming buyers can be found at all, is bad news for an industry suffering chronic over-capacity. The other main players are doggedly committed to the market, and the Legal & General, which stood back from the initial scramble, is

still building up its position. Cornerstone, Abbey National's chain, may lose £15 million this year yet it has opened 27 new branches. Royal's 753 agencies will lose up to £18 million this year but is unequivocal in its support. Some blame the Pru's problems on its attempt to centralise the agencies' management, others swear the market is about to recover. The overcapacity will last as long as their convictions. When the market does finally pick up, so will the competition as new entrepreneurial agencies open their doors for the duration of the next boom.

The Prudential chairman, meanwhile, has presumably given his silent backing to the

Pru unpicks its chairman's knitting

COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

anxiety that his highly borrowed WPP may suffer similar difficulties to those of his former employers, the Saatchi brothers.

It will be no easy task. For the reaction to a probable £20 million shortfall in profits this year has been extreme. Ignoring the fact that WPP shares were ex-dividend yesterday, lopping a notional 13p from the price, the collapse from 392p to 279p tells its own story.

The numbers do not look sufficiently grim to warrant such treatment. Analysis are, however, looking at profits as the residue between large revenue and large amounts of interest and deferred acquisition costs. They can hardly be blamed for becoming nervous when the profit numbers are shrinking.

WPP says that it has been abreast of its budgets for most of the year, but the October management accounts showed evidence of softening in advertising, more markedly in the US

and Britain than elsewhere. The fourth quarter usually accounts for a third of group profits. On the October evidence a shortfall stretching to £20 million by the year-end appears the most likely outcome.

Investors were hoping that levels of net debt would be down to around £280 million by the year-end. That is a forlorn hope and closer to £315 million is probable. Interest charges are still likely to be covered three times, but the market's concern is turning towards 1991 with analysts braced for a further fall in profits.

Mr Sorrell admits that it is an easy call to make that he overpaid (£525 million) for Ogilvy & Mather, though at the time of its acquisition the expectations were vastly different from today.

The key to WPP's immediate future is beyond Mr Sorrell's control. It lies in the length and depth of the British recession and economic slow-down in the US. Until there are hopeful prospects on these fronts, further gyrations in the shares are almost guaranteed.

THE \$4.5 billion claim filed last week against Drexel Burnham Lambert by Columbia Savings and Loan Association provides the first look at Drexel's purported manipulation of the securities markets through the eyes of one of its biggest "junk bond" customers and adds new allegations against the defunct firm.

Columbia's claim was filed with the New York bankruptcy court, which is overseeing Drexel's liquidation. It alleges Drexel used "fraud, market manipulation, monopolisation and other illegal means" to sell the high-yield, high-risk bonds to Columbia from 1982 to 1988.

Columbia is trying to recoup the losses it suffered as the value of its junk bond portfolio fell in the past 18 months from \$4.3 billion to less than \$2.5 billion. Now insolvent, Columbia seems on the verge of being seized by the government.

Many of the allegations mirror those in a similar claim also filed last week against Drexel by federal savings and loan regulators, who contend that the defunct securities firm defrauded dozens of savings institutions to which it sold junk bonds.

But in addition to raising new questions, Columbia's claim attempts to recast the institution's role in the Drexel affair from that of enthusiastic junk bond buyer and staunch Drexel defender to that of unwitting dupe.

A Drexel spokesman said the claims by the federal regulators and Columbia were "generally and specifically misleading" and were part of an effort to make Drexel a scapegoat in the failure of savings institutions.

As much as any company, and more than any savings institution, Columbia, based in Beverly Hills, California, was reshaped during the Eighties by Drexel's aggressive sales of junk bonds.

Thomas Spiegel, Columbia chief executive until last year, was one of the first and best customers of Michael Milken, the former head of junk bond operations at Drexel.

Mr Milken is scheduled to be sentenced tomorrow in the

Columbia puts Drexel operations in spotlight



Judgment tomorrow: Michael Milken with wife Lori

Manhattan district court after his guilty plea to six counts of fraud and conspiracy related to illegal securities trading.

Throughout the Eighties, Mr Spiegel vigorously defended the bonds as a safe investment for a government-insured savings and loans company. The \$4.3 billion junk bond portfolio he amassed, mainly via Drexel, was by far the largest of any savings institution.

Mr Spiegel, who has long had a combative relationship to Mr Milken and Drexel. He

with federal regulators, resigned last December as the value of the junk bond portfolio fell. He was replaced by Edward Harsfield, a banker with no previous ties to Columbia.

Mr Harsfield is struggling to avert a government takeover and has repudiated Mr Spiegel's junk bond strategy. Mr Spiegel is under investigation by federal prosecutors in connection with his management of Columbia and his ties to Mr Milken and Drexel. He

has denied any wrongdoing. Last month, Mr Harsfield hired Cravath, Swaine & Moore, the New York law firm, to represent Columbia in the Drexel liquidation. Cravath is also representing the federal savings and loan regulators.

In their separate claims, both Columbia and the government allege that Drexel and Mr Milken were essentially operating a huge fraud, manipulating junk bond prices and misrepresenting the terms of deals to create profits for Mr Milken and his associates, often at the expense of junk bond buyers.

Until Mr Spiegel resigned, Columbia executives had bragged about how well they researched and tracked their junk bond investments. But according to the claim filed last week, in many junk bond deals, the savings institution was little more than a pawn in Drexel's hands.

In particular, the claim portrays Drexel as becoming increasingly willing to resort to fraud in selling junk bonds starting about 1988, as the market for high-yield securities started to fall and federal prosecution began to close in on Drexel and Mr Milken.

Last year, for example, Drexel engineered the sale to Columbia of \$15.75 million in junk bonds issued by Braniff, the airline that is in bankruptcy proceedings. The claim said Columbia bought the bonds only because Drexel failed to disclose the full extent of Braniff's difficulties.

In another case in the claim, Columbia in mid-1988 agreed to buy, via Drexel, \$31.5 million in subordinated debt and \$16 million in non-voting stock in Tricorp, a Bermuda investment partnership set up by Drexel and a subsidiary of American International, a New York insurance firm.

Drexel said it would share decision-making with American International but in practice Drexel controlled the investment decisions. The result was that Drexel had created a "captive buyer" that it used to buy junk bonds and other securities which it was having trouble selling.

At 187p, on a prospective rating of 8.6 and backed by a

TWO consecutive years of flat profits — and the prospect of another flat year in sight — is hardly the stuff to make a share stand out from the crowd.

Merely to have survived, however, in the tough electronics, building components, and special steels markets in the year to end-September and yet again to end a year with net cash balances, deserves some brownie points.

On those grounds, and in recognition that there had been a 36 per cent return on capital in 1990, Diploma's shares yesterday rose 3p to 187p.

The 1990 pre-tax profits outcome at £19 million against £19.5 million — though margins eased from 13.9 per cent to 12.8 per cent — was better than might have been expected after interim results six months ago showed half-time profits had slipped by 9.2 per cent.

Diploma remains dead set — as it has for the past two decades — against borrowings, and ended its year with net cash balances of £10 million.

The electronics division appears to have arrested an eight year trend of falling profits and turned in £7.7 million against £6.8 million. Though the setback in the building components division from £8.5 million to £7.4 million comes as no surprise, profitability in the special steels division at 21.7 per cent remains respectable high.

Now that a recession has formally arrived, and while business still waits for interest rates to fall and housing starts to improve, Diploma will have to rely on tighter asset management in 1991 to keep year-end profits to advance.

The odds are that Diploma should enjoy a better year in 1991, and though a profits advance to £19.5 million pre-tax will still not set the world on fire, the outcome would be positive.

At 187p, on a prospective rating of 8.6 and backed by a

Diploma won for survival

TEMPUS



Profits up: Robin Miller, EMAP chief executive

6.1 per cent yield, the shares

have defensive appeal in current markets.

EMAP

HARD times may come and go, but trout fishermen go on forever. Likewise, motorcycle enthusiasts, fell-walkers, gardeners and amateur photographers are unwilling to forgo their simple pleasures, which explains the resilience of EMAP, the magazine and newspaper publisher, in the face of the most dramatic downturn in newspapers and publishing for a decade.

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ities; but the shares have already recovered from a low of 187p in September, and little immediate progress is likely.

Goldsmiths

SHAREHOLDERS who invested in Goldsmiths Group, the jewellery chain, when it was floated ten months ago at 150p have lost two-thirds of their investment and the chances of recovering it in the short term are not encouraging. The group made pre-tax profits of £44,000 in the six months to September 1, compared with £880,000 last year. Sales rose 13 per cent to £18.1 million, but an increase in fixed costs and administrative expenses as well as a hike in the interest charge from £716,000 to £856,000 meant that pre-tax profits were significantly reduced.

After a maiden interim dividend of 1.5p, the retained loss was £300,000 compared with profits of £811,000. Earnings per share were 0.13p. There is no comparable figure as the group was listed last year.

Goldsmiths makes the bulk of its profits in the second half with 25 per cent of annual sales coming at Christmas and, in theory, it could easily make up the first half shortfall.

Last year the group made £4.06 million for the full year. But with uncertainty over Christmas trading and an expected fall in December's retail sales volumes, Hoare Govett, the group's broker, has downgraded its forecast for the full year from £5 million to £3 million.

The second half has started slowly with like-for-like sales flat and there is still a question mark over the dividend level for the second half. Gearing at the year end will be about 97 per cent, the same as last year. The shares, down 4p at 52p, their lowest since flotation, are trading on just under six times earnings. There is little to push them higher in the foreseeable future.

Laventhal votes for chapter 11

PARTNERS in Laventhal and Howarth, the seventh largest accountancy firm in America, have voted to file for chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

The firm, which has annual revenues of \$350 million, has grown over the past ten years through aggressive takeovers.

In the process, however, the Philadelphia firm has been affected by legal suits over its allegedly sloppy accounting work, the latest coming over its audit of Jim Bakker, the television evangelist of the PTL ministry.

The firm is defending itself over its audit of the ministry, which allegedly failed to disclose a series of off-balance sheet accounts.

Arthur Bowman, author of the Bowman report on the accounting industry, said yesterday: "The accounting industry, like many others, is suffering from a lack of profit growth and Laventhal has been hit by potentially crippling law suits at the worst possible time."

At a partners' meeting at the weekend, the firm's 350 partners voted to file for chapter 11 bankruptcy after being faced with a gloomy outlook of its survival chances.

Another option considered was an injection of \$15 million in new capital to keep the firm running.

In 1980, the firm had revenue of \$71 million.

Laventhal is reportedly calling in loans it has made to partners, causing at least two of them to put their homes on the market to avoid personal bankruptcy.

The firm's clients include Carl Icahn's Trans World Airlines.

JOHN DURIE
New York

THE TIMES GUIDE TO 1992

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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Grande bouffe

SIX sides of smoked salmon, seventy-five pounds of gammon, and twelve cases of Beaujolais Nouveau would be enough to satisfy most appetites. But in the City, it seems, such fare hardly even raises an eyebrow. The fare in question was delivered to the Butchers Hall in the heart of London last week for the annual Beaujolais Nouveau breakfast, held for those who work in the Square Mile. More than 100 brokers and bankers joined clerks and masters from the City livery houses for the feast, hosted jointly by the Butchers Hall and Chester Boyd, a firm of caterers which provides many of the meals at livery functions. Tables groaned under an array of smoked salmon, kedgeree, wild boar sausages and bubble and squeak as the guests worked their way through the Beaujolais and for good measure, a case of Muscadet Nouveau. "I have never seen so much food and wine disappear so quickly," said one observer, who spotted officials from the trade department tucking in with relish. The last reveller left at 11.15, four hours after the feast began, allowing just enough time for a glance at trading screens... before lunch.

Murphy's law

MY STORY that Sir Nicholas Goodison has turned down the chance to bid £35,000 for TSB 1 — one of many car



"Which agency should we use to sell them?"

MIM Holdings, the Australian mining group, has hired some

JON ASHWORTH
New York

WALL STREET

New York AMERICAN shares continued firm but blue chips were below their highs in mid-morning trading. Buying interest was touched off by lower crude oil prices and eased fears about the Middle East. Some short-covering also helped support share prices, traders said. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 13.61 points at 2,563.86. Rising shares outpaced falling shares by about seven to three.

□ Tokyo - The Nikkei index closed up 346.53 points at 3,518.16 with about 300 million shares traded.

□ Frankfurt - German share prices jumped 2.9 per cent with the DAX index up 41.79 points at 1,467.47, its largest gain since October 8. (Reuters)

Nov 19 Nov 18
midday close

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STOCK MARKET

Investors stay on sidelines ahead of Conservative vote

THE equity market began the new three-week trading account at a blistering pace, encouraged by a firmer pound and the softening of interest rates in America.

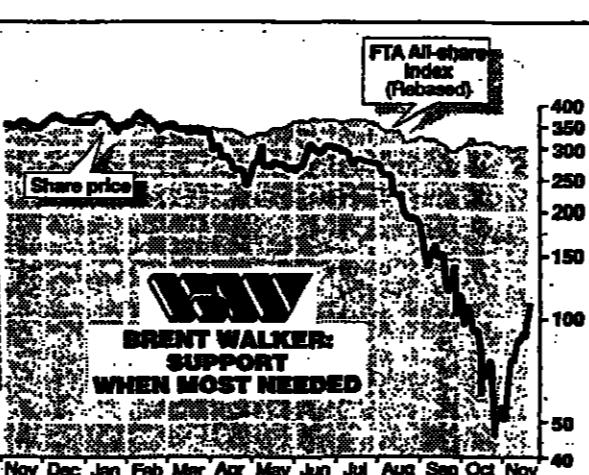
The FT-SE 100 index surged above 2,100, brushing aside a long list of ex-dividends. The index's best gains were eventually trimmed on reports that Iraq had sent a further 200,000 troops in to Kuwait. It ended the session 27.9 higher at 2,093.9. The narrower FT index of 30 shares advanced 33.2 to 1,648.0. Turnover remained at low ebb with 400 million shares traded.

Dealers reported selective support for leading shares but said prices had been squeezed higher after market-makers learned that the Bank of England had set up a working committee to resolve a legal technicality that could threaten the practice of stock lending and borrowing. There were fears that this could force market-makers to cover their own short positions, leading to sharp fluctuations in the market-place and further reductions in turnover.

General investment support remained sparse with few investors willing to open new positions ahead of the first round vote in the Conservative leadership race. Government securities took their lead from a firmer pound and the American bond market. Prices at the longer end closed with gains stretching to £5.

Shares at WPP, Martin Sorrell's advertising group, tumbled 113p to 279p, with the warrants down 13p at 17p, on news of a profits warning. Mr Sorrell said that profits in the current year would be "somewhat lower" than the £110 million expected in the City. Analysts have now downgraded profits to about £90 million.

The water companies attracted support ahead of the pricing of the electricity industry tomorrow. The market is forecasting a price of 240p, yielding 8.3 per cent. Some fund managers say the water companies are more attrac-



Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov

SEEING THE PICTURE

BRENT WALKER SUPPORT WHEN MOST NEEDED

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Portfolio

PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your gain since price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Unilever (sa)	Oil/Gas	
2	Lucas (sa)	Motors/Aircraft	
3	Anglo American Water	Water	
4	Kwik Save	Foods	
5	Newman Tanks	Building/Roads	
6	Scot TV	Leisure	
7	Boots (sa)	Industrials A-D	
8	Nat West (sa)	Banks/Discount	
9	Government	Property	
10	RHM (sa)	Foods	
11	Rank Cray (sa)	Industrials E-H	
12	Castrol-Sherp (sa)	Electricals	
13	Br Aerospace (sa)	Motors/Aircraft	
14	Stobart	Building/Roads	
15	Budgen	Foods	
16	NPC	Transport	
17	Brent	Building/Roads	
18	McKee's	Industrials E-H	
19	Laird	Industrials I-R	
20	Br Polytene	Industrials A-D	
21	CRH	Building/Roads	
22	TI (sa)	Industrials S-Z	
23	MEPC (sa)	Property	
24	Chesterfield	Property	
25	Brent (sa)	Industrials A-D	
26	Johnson Matthey	Industrials E-H	
27	Dove	Electricals	
28	Trident H (sa)	Industrials S-Z	
29	Young (sa)	Breweries	
30	Yorkshire Water	Water	
31	Micro Focus	Electricals	
32	Rugby Group	Building/Roads	
33	Br Telecoms (sa)	Electricals	
34	Schroders	Banks/Discount	
35	BET Ord (sa)	Industrials A-D	
36	Heworth	Industrials E-H	
37	GKN (sa)	Industrials E-H	
38	Hawker Siddeley (sa)	Industrials E-H	
39	Smith Wh 'A' (sa)	Drapery/Stores	
40	Kingfisher (sa)	Drapery/Stores	
41	Reed Int (sa)	Newspaper/Pub	
42	Lloyd's (sa)	Banks/Discount	
43	Widling Office	Drapery/Stores	
44	Redland (sa)	Building/Roads	
45	Titan Newspapers Ltd.	Daily Mail	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	Total

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £2,000 will be added to today's competition.

BRITISH FUNDS

No.	Low Stock	Price	Change	Yield	Gain
1	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
2	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
3	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
4	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
5	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
6	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
7	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
8	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
9	100	100	-1.00	10%	-10
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The high cost of making broken families happy

LEGAL BRIEF

Divorce-law overhaul will help couples to sort out arrangements for property and their children. But, Frances Gibb asks, have the necessary support agencies enough funding

Divorce law looks set for a radical overhaul in line with recent Law Commission proposals to scrap "quicke" divorces and make divorce a one-year "process over time". Although not billed for this parliamentary session, the proposals – in which the role of fault would be scrapped and couples encouraged jointly to sort out arrangements for children, money and property – have been widely welcomed, and the government will face continuing pressure to act on them.

A central plank of the reforms is a bigger role for conciliation and mediation services to help couples resolve their disputes. The aim is to reduce the bitterness and acrimony of divorce, which many believe the present laws make worse. The idea is that couples should not be forced, as now, to "separate or recompense", then haggle over children and money, but to decide on future plans first and only then obtain their divorce.

In this critical period, couples should have access to counselling, mediation or conciliation services. In particular, courts will have power to direct spouses to meet a conciliator or mediator to discuss the benefits of conciliation or mediation and give them a chance of taking part if they want, although this would not be compulsory. The conciliator or mediator would then be under a duty to report back to the court on the outcome of the meeting.

The proposals represent a big challenge for conciliation services and the potential for vastly increased demand. Such services are, at present, a cottage industry, variously administered and

funded, and operating mostly on tight budgets. There are 53 out-court schemes in England and Wales under the umbrella body, the National Family Conciliation Council (NFCC), and eight in Scotland under a similar body.

Last year, in England and Wales, they jointly helped 6,000 couples in face-to-face discussion, having a success rate estimated at almost 70 per cent. Some charge nothing, others up to £20 a person for a session. Only a fraction of the true costs, estimated to be as little as £300 a case at best, are recoverable by the schemes. Other funding sources include local councils and charities. Couples are referred from bodies such as Relate, formerly the Marriage

Guidance Council, and citizens' advice bureaux. Increasingly, though, work is also coming from the hard-pressed court-based conciliation schemes run by the probation service.

Their main emphasis is to help couples sort out problems over children. The conciliators come from a social work or counselling background and their code of practice specifically bars them

from dealing with finance or property, which need legal expertise. However a two-year research project has been started to see whether comprehensive conciliation – tackling all problems arising on a divorce – can be offered.

The problem is cost. Legal

action means expense for couples. There is no legal aid for conciliation, so the project will try to find how to provide a service with legal involvement which is able to benefit people generally, not just the better-off.

Meanwhile, couples are mostly thrown back on obtaining the help of solicitors when they want to sort out the other issues of property and finance.

A new group, the Family Mediators' Association, has, however, been founded, with the sole object of offering an all-in conciliation service. Under this, couples see two trained mediators at the same time – one from a counselling or social work background, the other an experienced family solicitor –

who jointly give couples advice.

Diana Parker, a founder and member of the Solicitors' Family Law Association, says: "It seemed very artificial that one was not able, in the same forum, to have discussion over finance as over children. Obviously, the two are inextricably linked. My view is that it is not sufficient to train a mediator from a social-work or counselling background to have some superficial veneer of legal expertise. It is the experience of working as a divorce lawyer that is required."

Ms Parker, though, emphasises that the solicitor-mediator is not acting as a lawyer as such in the sessions; mediation is not a substitute, she says, for independent

legal advice to each person involved. The scheme started in 1988 in London and a wider training programme has now been started.

Each mediator must undertake a five-day course and there are 160 trained mediators now throughout the country. The idea is that without putting pressure on either party or seeking to influence them, mediators can help couples work out a summary of proposals for settlement. Each party is then advised to go to a solicitor for legal advice and it can then be formalised as a legally binding agreement.

The couples can come to mediation



Confrontation or conciliation? Counsellors can help couples to try to sort out differences amicably

and the couple can then go to a solicitor for legal advice and formalise the agreement.

Reformists believe, however, that this would be a drop in the ocean against savings in court time and legal costs – and, above all, in human anguish and distress.

• Contact: Family Mediators' Association (081-954 6383); National Family Conciliation Council (0793 514055).

Law Report November 20 1990 Queen's Bench Divisional Court

High Court has jurisdiction over application to stay a criminal trial

Regina v Central Criminal Court, Ex parte Randle and Another

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Hutchison [Judgment November 15]

The High Court had jurisdiction over an application to stay a criminal trial on the ground of abuse of process because such an application determined whether there should ever be a trial and did not affect the conduct of the trial. A direction that there should be no trial was intended to be final.

However, on the facts, the delay of 20 years in bringing the applicants to trial did not amount to abuse of process.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in rejecting an application by Michael Joseph Randle and Patrick Brian Pontle who sought an order of *certiorari* to quash the refusal of Mr Justice Macpherson on April 27, 1990 at the Central Criminal Court to stay

criminal proceedings against them and an order of prohibition to prevent their arrangement of a trial for fixing the escape of George Blake.

Section 29 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 provides: "(3) In relation to the jurisdiction of the crown court other than its jurisdiction in matters relating to trial on indictment, the High Court shall have all such jurisdiction to make orders of *mandamus*, prohibition or *certiorari* as the High Court possesses in relation to the jurisdiction of an inferior court."

Mr Anthony Scrivenor, QC and Mr Edward Fitzgerald for Randle; Mr Geoffrey Robertson, QC and Mr Tom Mackinnon for Pontle; Mr Julian Bevan and Mr David Calvert-Smith for the Crown; Mr Philip Havers as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that if the application

"related to trial on indictment" the court would have no jurisdiction.

One perfectly sensible construction of section 29(3) of the Supreme Court Act 1981 involves interpreting the words "arising to" as meaning "having to do with". On the other hand the words could be understood as meaning "arising in the course of".

The applicants contended broadly for the first meaning, the Crown and Mr Havers for the second.

There was no authority directly on the point, although observations of Lord Bridge of Harwich in *In re Smalley* ([1985] AC 262) favouring a narrower interpretation were a helpful pointer. The arguments on the issue were nicely balanced and difficult to resolve.

The respondents argued that the present application was similar to an ordinary application to quash the indictment, but that was not convincing.

It might be that technically the trial of a defendant did not begin until arraignment; but in reality an application to quash was part and parcel of the trial procedure necessarily made at the start of trial on the day fixed for trial and determined as one of the preliminary matters affecting trial.

An application to stay on the ground that the proceedings were an abuse of process seemed to their Lordships to be in an altogether different category. It was an attempt to stop the trial taking place, not by reason of some defect in the indictment, but on grounds quite separate and distinct.

It was an application based on principles of fairness and justice, and the contention was that it would be unjust that there should be a trial at all. It was not part of the trial process in the sense that an application to quash was.

Their Lordships were inclined to accept the applicants' princi-

mary submission that a decision on an application to stay on the ground of abuse of process did not affect the conduct of a trial on indictment, because what was being determined was whether there should ever be a trial.

However, that conclusion was permissible only by distinguishing *R v Central Criminal Court, Ex parte Raymond* ([1986] 83 Cr App R 94), where Lord Justice Woolf had held that an order that an indictment should lie on the file was "an order affecting the conduct of the trial" and thus not subject to judicial review.

In their Lordships' view *Raymond* could be distinguished on the basis that a stay on the ground of abuse of process contemplated that there never would be a trial whereas an order that the indictment lie on the file marked "not to be proceeded with without leave" contemplated that there might be.

It did not matter that there were circumstances in which a stay on the ground of abuse of process might be revoked or lifted: the crucial point was that there should be no trial, as intended to be final. It was on that basis that their Lordships had accepted earlier in the hearing of the application that they had jurisdiction.

The applications concerned primarily delay. They were not about any kind of inability in the applicants' fair and proper exercise of their right to defend themselves against the charges. In the light of the contents of their book the applicants could not claim finding memory.

There was clear authority for the proposition that delay by itself, if it was long enough, could be such as to render criminal proceedings of process. It had been urged on the court that it would be scandalous to prosecute over events which took place more than 20 years previously; that the applicants' circumstances had not changed; that it was no longer in the public interest to prosecute them and that although the offences charged were serious the maximum penalty was only five years imprisonment. Their Lordships did not accept.

It had been urged on the court that it would be scandalous to prosecute over events which took place more than 20 years previously; that the applicants' circumstances had not changed; that it was no longer in the public interest to prosecute them and that although the offences charged were serious the maximum penalty was only five years imprisonment.

The applications concerned primarily delay. They were not about any kind of inability in the applicants' fair and proper exercise of their right to defend themselves against the charges. In the light of the contents of their book the applicants could not claim finding memory.

This was an extraordinary and unique case. The delay was very long but not long enough to disable the vast majority of British people from recalling the Blame escape and its serious implications. Some people might sympathise with the applicants' predicament. It was not for their Lordships to say whether that sympathy was misplaced. The applications would be refused.

Solicitors: B. M. Birnberg & Co, Southwark; CPS; Treasury Solicitor.

Safety of other road users takes priority over police exercise

Agnew v Director of Public Prosecutions

Before Lord Justice Taylor and Mr Justice Morland [Reasons November 9]

A crown court erred in not finding "special reasons" in circumstances where the defendant was, at the time of driving without due care and attention, a police officer on duty taking part in a police training exercise which required him to try to keep under surveillance another police car.

Nevertheless, in the present case the Divisional Court would not exercise its discretion in favour of the defendant to remove an endorsement and penalty points on his driving licence.

The detective training school had instructed him to treat red traffic signals in the same manner as a give-way sign but to do that only when the requirements of the service clearly justified it.

Mr Carter-Manning contended that the fact the defendant was on a police training exercise should amount to special reasons why there should be no endorsement of his licence or imposition of penalty points.

The crown court had said, *inter alia*, that while a real emergency or operational situation imposed on a police officer or other driver by outside circumstances might justify a different order of priority from that normally observed when driving on the roads, participation in an exercise, however useful, was not so important and could not and should not be equated with the pressures of a real situation.

In his Lordship's opinion both Mr Carter-Manning and the crown court had erred in elevating the circumstances of an individual case to a category which could amount in law to special reasons.

The correct approach was for the court to consider the circumstances of the case and determine whether they satisfied the four conditions laid down by Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice, in *Whitall v Kirby* ([1947] KB 194) and highlighted by Mr Justice Devlin in *R v Wickins* ([1958] 42 Cr App R 236).

The conditions were (i) a mitigating or extenuating circumstance (ii) not amounting to a defence in law (iii) which was directly connected with the commission of the offence and (iv) that the manner was one which the court ought properly to take into consideration when imposing punishment.

If the court had found special reasons, it had to exercise judicially its discretion whether or not to disqualify or endorse the licence and impose penalty points.

In the present case the four conditions were fulfilled but the court's discretion would not be exercised in the defendant's favour.

There were two competing considerations. The first was the need for realistic police driver training in actual road conditions and the second, the safety of lawful users of the highway.

The second had always to be paramount. The defendant did not comply with the instruction to treat the red traffic signal as a give-way sign; instead he entered the junction failing to see the other vehicle until too late.

Lord Justice Taylor delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Russell Jones & Walker; CPS; Wood Green.

Necessity of clear and explicit direction as to character

Regina v Kabariti

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Hirst and Mr Justice Popplewell [Judgment November 7]

There could be few exceptions to the need for an explicit and clear direction as to character in those cases where character and credit were in issue but those occasions on which a defendant had previously lied during the course of an investigation were not among them.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held when refusing the appeal of Wad Kabariti against his conviction at the Central Criminal Court on October 7, 1988 (Judge Nina Lowry and a jury) of offences of rape and buggery of a girl aged 14 and his sentence of 12 years imprisonment.

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held when refusing the appeal of Wad Kabariti against his conviction at the Central Criminal Court on October 7, 1988 (Judge Nina Lowry and a jury) of offences of rape and buggery of a girl aged 14 and his sentence of 12 years imprisonment.

Mr Jeremy Carter-Manning for the defendant, Mr Charles Leonard for the prosecution.

MR JUSTICE MORLAND said that the crown court had

been correct in giving a direction as to character in the case of *R v Watson* (unreported, CA February 19, 1990) in the course of which judgement *Berrada* had been cited with approval. The impression given might have been given that such a direction on character might not be necessary where the defendant had previously lied in the course of the investigation.

If that was that court's intention then their Lordships did not agree. It clearly was necessary to give the direction whether the defendant had told lies before the trial or not.

The direction had to be given. The occasions on which it was not necessary to give it were very few and certainly not when in a case of any seriousness.

Solicitors: CPS, HQ.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGAL SERVICES PART-TIME APPOINTMENT

£25,512-£29,631 (pro rata)
+ relocation assistance (if appropriate)

Housing for Wales is responsible for the supervision, registration and funding of housing associations in Wales. An Assistant Director Legal Services, the successful applicant for this new part-time post will provide a complete legal service to Housing for Wales giving advice in the fields of housing, land, property law and associated legislation. A complementary role will be to respond to enquiries from housing associations, their solicitors and other bodies. You will also be responsible for legal documentation and will be expected to represent Housing for Wales' views during the preparation of any new legislation affecting housing associations. The appointment is a challenging and demanding one, even though it will be on a part-time basis. There is flexibility in the hours to be worked, but around 20 hours per week is envisaged.

You will be qualified either as a barrister or solicitor, and will have a minimum of three years post-qualification experience.

For further information and application form, please write to Nicola Harris at Housing for Wales, 25-30 Limbourn Crescent, Llanishen, Cardiff CF4 5ZJ or telephone her on 0222 747479.

Closing date for return of application forms is 4 December, 1990.

Housing for Wales is committed to fair employment policies. In our own organisation we are working towards equality of opportunity in all our selection, appointment and management procedures. Our offices at Llanishen have excellent facilities for access and working for those with physical disabilities.

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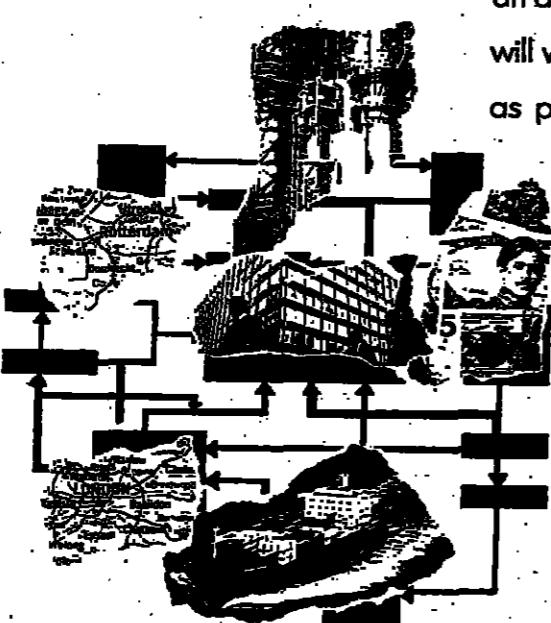


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Bournemouth

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This is a challenging opportunity for an accomplished Solicitor with approximately 15 years experience since admission. Reporting directly to the Society's Secretary, who is a Solicitor, you will be expected to take Executive responsibility for the Legal Services Department leading its team and liaising with external Solicitors. Knowledge of Building Society Law, though an advantage, is not essential at this stage.

You should possess expertise in all aspects of Conveyancing including Commercial Conveyancing and Commercial Development, Residential Housing Development and Building Finance as well as Mortgage-related work. Practical experience of Planning, Banking and Consumer Credit Lending Law

and practice will be an advantage. Knowledge of Financial Documentation and Commercial Contracts will also be desirable. You will be expected to familiarise yourself with Mortgage Law and you should be prepared to undertake a managerial role in relation to litigation services and the enforcement of Mortgage Arrears.

Applicants for this post should be analytical and self motivated with excellent communication and team building skills and will be expected to offer the highest standards of professional service.

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Interested and suitably experienced candidates should write with full CV, quoting current salary, to Bernard Dixon, Assistant General Manager (Personnel & Training), Portman Building Society, Portman House, Richmond Hill, Bournemouth, Dorset BH2 6EP. Telephone 0202 292444.

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SOMERSET C. £30,000 + CAR
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COPING WITH THE RECESSION

Within the last two months, in the South East and especially in London, hundreds of lawyers have been made redundant, or have had to leave at the end of their articles. Considering how desperate most firms were to recruit staff even last year, and the reluctance they must now feel to let staff go, one can see how pessimistic the profession has become about the deepening recession.

Those facing unemployment can draw some comfort from the knowledge that they are in good company. Redundancy in present circumstances does not reflect on their professional competence, and admitting to it in their CV will no longer prejudice their prospects.

Two years ago every redundancy required lengthy explanation. Today the press seem to comment:

It is now widely accepted that the key to finding alternative employment is flexibility – flexibility as to discipline, as to willingness and flexibility as to its location. This in turn implies a forthright acceptance of your situation: a recognition that the recession, through no fault of your own, will probably cause some setback to your career. Recognition, too, that such a setback will be temporary.

On a rather practical matter: if it helps candidates have their own telephone answering machine. If they no longer have an office with a secretary to take their calls they should be able to receive messages when they are not at home. We often need to leave urgent messages, for instance, arranging interviews for the following morning. Relying on the post is not always effective.

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Michael Chambers

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Commercial

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- International transactions liaising closely with the firm's US and Japanese affiliates.

Successful candidates will have at least two years' relevant experience; as important however is the ability to communicate effectively with clients and work well within the team.

The firm pays highly competitive City salaries reflecting its desire to recruit additional potential partners to the Group.

Please apply in writing to Malcolm Ring (Managing Partner) or Margaret Mannell (Head of Administration) at Taylor Joynson Garrett, 180 Fleet St., London EC4A 2NT.

TAYLOR JOYNSON GARRETT

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We wish to recruit a young Solicitor with up to 2 years post-qualification experience in commercial litigation who would welcome the challenge and intellectual stimulation of working in a major City firm.

The successful applicant will be joining a busy team specialising in professional indemnity claims. The atmosphere is informal and remuneration competitive with City rates.

A good academic record is required. Previous experience in this field would be an advantage but is not necessarily essential.

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London EC3R 5EN

COMMERCIAL PARTNER

Hampshire

c.£50,000

This represents an outstanding opportunity to join one of the largest firms in Hampshire with an enviable reputation for the quality of its total legal service to a substantial base of PLC and Private Clients.

The firm is extremely progressive being set up and run on commercial business lines. The area is enjoying continued economic expansion providing further demonstrable growth potential to develop.

The Partners wish to appoint an experienced COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR with significant PLC and private company experience of formations, mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, commercial agreements etc. The successful candidate will play a key role in developing the firm's corporate activity.

Candidates should have an excellent academic record as well as a robust and outgoing personality with the ability to develop a rapport with clients and colleagues.

We will be holding informal meetings at the following locations on Friday 30th November and Monday 3rd December respectively from 12 noon to 5pm.

The Dolphin Hotel, County Suite, High Street, Southampton (30.11.90) The Law Society, Room J, 113 Chancery Lane, London (3.12.90)

Approaches can be handled on an anonymous basis if preferred and a preliminary conversation could also be arranged with a Senior Partner of the firm.

Please further information, please contact either TERRY ROSE or ANNA WADDINGTON, quoting ref: 90A/479T at Daniels Bates Partnership Ltd., 9 Prebendal Court, Oxford Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP19 3EY - (0296) 393040 (24 hour answering service). YOUR APPLICATION WILL BE TREATED IN THE STRICTEST OF CONFIDENCE.

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The Department handles pre-contract advice, the negotiation and drafting of building contracts, professional appointments and all aspects of building litigation and arbitration for a diverse range of developers, contractors, engineers, architects, surveyors, insurance companies and financial institutions.

The successful candidate, who is likely to be a partner in another City firm or a senior lawyer in the construction industry with private practice experience, will have substantial relevant experience and will relish the opportunity to head a successful department and spearhead the next stage of growth in this area of the firm's practice.

The total financial and partnership package will be highly attractive.

For further information, please contact Alistair Dougall on 01-405 6062 (081-773 3702 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Quarry Dougall Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



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Hampshire

c.£25,000 a.a.e.

We are presently retained by one of the largest firms on the south coast with an outstanding reputation for the quality of its commercial clients and caseload.

The firm is extremely progressive, being run on commercial business lines and practising in a buoyant sector which is enjoying economic expansion with further demonstrable growth to develop.

The Partners wish to appoint a young SOLICITOR (0-4 years ppe) to join the commercial property department. As the successful applicant is expected to play a major part in future development, he/she will need to be technically and intellectually very able and possess a gregarious and outgoing personality.

We will be available for informal discussions at the following locations on Friday 30th November and Monday 3rd December respectively from 12 noon to 5pm.

The Dolphin Hotel, County Suite, Room J, 113 Chancery Lane, London (30.11.90) The Law Society, Room J, 113 Chancery Lane, London (3.12.90)

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The successful applicant will be responsible for all aspects of the physical installations throughout the Force and will also be expected to undertake the physical maintenance and testing of the main Operational Stations and the design of systems on Main Capital Works.

A full driving licence is required and a vehicle and equipment will be provided.

Application form and Job Specification are available from:

The Chief Constable, North Wales Police, Police Headquarters, Glynn-y-Don, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd LL29 8AW
Tel: (0492) 517171 ext. 316

Closing date for receipt of application: December 3, 1990.

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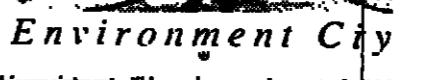
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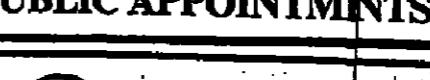


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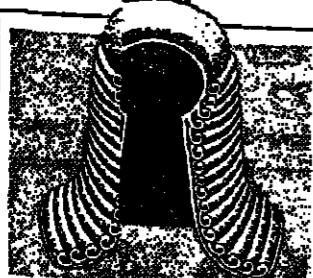
Please apply with CV to Chief Executive, 2Care, 13 Harwood Road, London SW6 1PF, tel 071-371 6116.

* Care for the Elderly and H.P. for the Handicapped.

North Yorkshire

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North Yorkshire



The Times LawAwards 990

YOUNG people with an interest in law are invited to take part in The Times Law Awards 990 competition, sponsored by Flaburn Boxer, the London solicitors.

To enter write an essay of no more than 700 words on the issue: 'Should the law ever restrict thought to know?'

The closing date for the receipt of essays is Friday, November 30, 1990. Entrants must be between the ages of 17 and 24 on that day. The winning entries will be announced January 1991 at an awards dinner at the Savoy, London.

Prize: The winner will receive £2,000, a second prize is £2,000 and third prize £1,000. Judges: Sir Lord Chancellor, Lord Manci of Clapham; Simon Jenks, editor of *The Times*; an Clive Boxer, senior partner at Flaburn Boxer.

Rules:

1. The competition is open to all readers of *The Times* (except employees of Flaburn Boxer, Times Newspapers and News International and their families) who are aged between 17 and 24 on November 30, 1990.

The Times reserves an express licence to publish at any time, all or any part of the entries.

2. Entrants should bear in mind that the entry must be the sole creation of original work of the entrant. Essays will not be eligible if they copy or borrow ideas from other copyright works.

3. All entries will be acknowledged but will not be returned.

4. Entries must be no more than 700 words typed with double spacing. No top sheet should accompany them.

5. Entries should be sent to: The Times Law Awards, Epigram Associate New Ruskin House, 28-30 Lime Russell Street, London WC1A 2HN, to be received later than November 30, 1990.

6. A competition helpline is available on 0898 200551.

Experts with a role to play

Solicitors make too little use of their legal executives.
Edward Fennell outlines their value

Legal executives are a great under-utilised resource. Firms with scores of partners and hundreds of lawyers frequently have a dozen or fewer legal executives. Yet a qualified legal executive can provide a professional service that benefits the client and is cost-effective for the firm.

Legal executives are under-used and under-appreciated because of one of the fundamental flaws in the modern solicitor's make-up. Solicitors tend to be mediocre management delegators and, because of the emphasis given to their professional qualifications, people at lower levels are in danger of being undervalued.

However, now that greater emphasis is being given to making the most of all members of a firm, two themes are emerging.

First, employing legal executives

can provide an alternative means of obtaining fully qualified solicitors. Gerry Cronin, who recently gained honours in the Law Society finals, is a good example. He joined Denton Hall Burin & Warrens, the London firm, as a clerk, aged 16. The firm paid his fees and gave him study time, and he qualified as a legal executive. He was allowed, then, under Law Society rules, to train as a solicitor. As a result, Denton Hall now has a solicitor in the litigation department who is a highly experienced practical lawyer, and it has not had the problems and expense of graduate recruitment.

Mr Cronin's success is likely to be echoed at Nabarro Nathanson. Rich-



TONY WHITE

Assets to any practice: some of the legal executives under training at Nabarro Nathanson, the London firm and Holt, a partner, who was previously a legal executive, is encouraging the development of a legal executive programme that could lead others to take that path to become solicitors. Richard Norrie, the director of studies at the Institute of Legal Executives, says there could be a growing number of talented school-leavers who are deterred by the cost of higher education but want to become better qualified through a "vocational" route. This may take longer than the degree system, but it is much cheaper and gives a grassroots view of legal practice.

Second, the legal executive qualification is a worthwhile qualification in itself, and it can solve skill needs for many high-street firms that cannot attract graduates.

Mr Norrie says the legal executive qualification is increasingly popular with those aged between late twenties and late thirties, particularly women returners. They realize it is a qualification that will benefit them for the rest of their careers.

To make the qualification system as accessible as possible, the Institute of Legal Executives tutorial services (ITS) provides a home study tuition service so that trainees can prepare for the examinations by themselves.

The records show that ITS students have a 50 per cent better chance of passing the examinations than those who have studied elsewhere.

The hitch is in partners' attitudes. Many "para-legals" in Britain do not have qualifications, have not received formal training and have no clear career development path. Their training and responsibilities are treated on a characteristically British *ad hoc* basis. The individuals who have pursued qualifications have usually depended on their own drive and determination, and an employer's backing tends to be a reward for good service.

Mr Holt and Mr Norrie, however, argue that support staff should be placed on a career and qualification path because it makes good sense for the firm. Qualified staff are usually better motivated and understand better what they are doing. The result is less need for supervision and more billable hours for assistant solicitors and partners.

© Institute of Legal Executives, Kempston Manor, Kempston, Bedford MK2 7AB (0234 841000).

INNS AND OUTS

Freshfields has now opened its Frankfurt office, complete with its team of German lawyers, but the local competition may be hotter than expected. Faced with a steady flow of British and American firms opening in Frankfurt, and their declared intention to practise local law, domestic German firms are showing they intend to fight back. The latest response is the creation of Germany's largest law firm through the merger of three leading practices, Bruckhaus Kriegel Winkhaus & Lieberknecht, Westrik & Eckoldt, and Stegemann Sieveking Lüderoth & Steiger. The firm will have 100 lawyers. The three firms pull no punches in explaining their merger decision. They are responding not only to the changed demands of German and international business, "but also to the competition of foreign law firms with many hundreds of lawyers". They point out that some have both German and foreign lawyers. In the Sixties French law firms failed to recognise the threat from British and American firms and they lost lucrative international and financial related work. Freshfields may believe it is competing with English and American rivals, but if it expects a repeat of its French experience, it should think again.

Whatever the outcome of the Conservative leadership election and Michael Heseltine's pledge to review the community charge, the effect of the unpopular tax is being felt throughout Britain on the citizens' advice bureaux. The bureaux are often the first port of call for people with legal problems, and many of them are funded at least in part by local authorities. Cuts are being made by a number of authorities, both Labour and Conservative - Basildon council has reduced its grant to the three bureaux in the borough by a quarter and North Tyneside has completely cut its grant to North Shields bureau with effect from October 1. Other centres, such as the two in the Surrey borough of Elmbridge, have had a last-minute reprieve, but the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux is growing increasingly concerned about funding for the network and is seeking a commitment from central government.

Strange it may seem, but Oxford has never had a lecturer in commercial law. Appalled by this deficiency, an Oxford-based firm of solicitors, Linnells, has donated £100,000 to the Campaign for Oxford to fund the post of a commercial lecturer for at least seven years. The lecture will be connected to St Anne's College. Until now the college has had just one law fellow and has had to borrow a second from Jesus College. Margaret Howatson, the senior tutor of St Anne's says: "Our single law fellow has been extremely hard pressed. This appointment will be of enormous benefit to the college, enabling us to resume our intake of top-flight lawyers." The Oxford law faculty is introducing a new course in commercial law this year.

Britain is a country that claims to produce the best advocates in the world, yet it has a dismal record in international moots. In particular, no British team has ever won the Jessop International Law Moot Court Competition. The national administrator, Dr Rebecca Wallace, of the University of Strathclyde, hopes to change all that and has solicited substantial sponsorship. "I am working to raise the profile of the event within the UK," Dr Wallace says. "I hope to run the competition on American lines and hold it all under one roof for the first time." The competition is intended to promote international law and the skills of advocacy. It is open to teams of two to five students from law schools and international law-related graduate programmes. The moot problem is based on a dispute involving issues of anti-trust law and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The teams will have to present written memorials and oral pleadings for both sides of the problem. The British round will be held in Glasgow next February. The winners will go on to represent Britain in the international round in Washington DC.

SCRIVENOR

When you cannot use your own name

NEWSPAPERS have recently carried reports of a successful legal action in Britain by Gucci, the luxury goods company, which led to Paolo Gucci being ordered not to sell goods under his own name.

In some cases, an individual may not use his family name for business because he has sold the rights to the name. In others, it follows from the insolvency of a company that bore the founder's name. The case of Signor Gucci seems, however, to fall into a more general category, and one which has caused the courts much difficulty.

They have struggled to balance two competing principles: that an established business should not suf-

fer because others seek to divert trade by adopting a similar name, and that an individual has the right to conduct business under his own name.

Whenever a court has concluded that there has been artificiality, or fraud, in the adoption of a trading name, it has decided in favour of the existing business. But what should the court do when, for example, the defendant is the son of the plaintiff and wants to use the family name as the name of his business?

That was the situation in the 1853 *Burgess Essence of Anchover's case*. The judge decided that the son was not misrepresenting his goods as those of his father. He was just

stating the truth; that they were his own. Since then, there has been a trend away from the dogma of an individual's absolute right to use his own name.

It is now clear that, provided the plaintiff's name has become so closely associated with his goods or business and, in effect, become a trademark, any competitor who innocently uses his own name will be judged in the same way as any other third party.

No general principle on the rights of the individual will protect him and neither will he be able to shelter behind the theory that an honest trader will not be restrained from trading under his name, no matter

CHRIS RYAN

© The author is a solicitor with Norton Rose.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Legal Advisers

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he Home Office is seeking barristers or solicitors with good academic qualifications to fill two posts, at Legal Officer Grade 7 level, in the small team of lawyers in central London who form its Legal Advisers Branch.

Our work covers a wide variety of important Government business including responsibilities for the criminal law and the administration of criminal justice; public order and the prevention of terrorism; extradition; the police, prison, fire and probation services; race relations; immigration and nationality; sex discrimination; broadcasting; drugs; gaming; obscenity; elections and firearms control.

In these areas you will be required to provide legal advice to Ministers and senior civil servants; to assist in the preparation of Bills; brief Ministers and attend Parliament during a Bill's passage; and draft subordinate legislation. Much of the work has an international dimension involving foreign travel. In particular you may be required to attend proceedings before the institutions of the European Community and, in the area of human rights, before those of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

Even at the centre of affairs, your work will be unusually interesting and demanding, requiring a high level of legal ability and versatility. You will be given early responsibility for advising on a number of matters. Home Office work is performed in small teams - your contribution will be

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If you would like to find out more about the work of the Home Office, please contact Anthony Ingles on 071-273 2684.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 12 December 1990) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1LB, or telephone Basingstoke (0268) 463851 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(2/A)76.

The Home Office welcomes applications from suitably qualified people irrespective of sex, marital status, racial origin or disability. You must however be a British or Commonwealth citizen or a citizen of the Irish Republic.



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Please write in complete confidence enclosing full curriculum vitae to: Mandy Braid, Lonsdale Advertising Services Ltd, 112-122 Tabernacle Street, London EC1A 4LE.

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The exciting voice of life on the open air

Local radio is based firmly in the community. "People wanting to work in local radio stations," the BBC's central appointments department says, "should be prepared to live among the community and have a keen interest in its affairs." They should be interested in community news, local government and events, disasters, schools, sports teams, business and industry and charities.

There are 32 BBC stations in England and the Channel Islands, and six more are opening in the near future. There are more than 100 independent local radio (ILR) stations, and the Radio Authority, which comes into being at the beginning of next year, will want to establish about 30 new stations every year for the foreseeable future.

The two stations that make up Aire FM - Magic 828, in Leeds, are typical of local radio in that they have a precise target audience. They broadcast from the same building to a potential audience of 1.25 million people. Aire FM is a chart station, playing pop music for listeners in the 15-34 age bracket, interspersed with local information, two-minute news bulletins and competitions. Magic 828 plays golden oldies and produces

You do not have to be a graduate to work for a local radio station, but you need persistence and, above all, a pleasant voice, Beryl Dixon reports

four-minute news bulletins. The age of presenters varies at each station.

Non-music programmes are geared to the local audience. Linda Larder, the production manager, says, "There is strong interest in sport in this area because we have Leeds United, rugby teams, and Headingley cricket ground on the doorstep, so we are strong in sport reporting."

Like most local stations, Aire FM - Magic 828 produces programmes with a social message. The organisation won a Sony award in 1986 for the best children's programme of the year, *Say No to Strangers*, which had schools, police forces and social services departments telephoning to request copies.

The two stations are now preparing a drugs awareness programme because "we know from the police that there is crack on the streets in some parts of the city". One station will slant the approach towards parents, and the other will prefer to run interviews and warnings from pop stars.

There is a range of off-air staff, from marketing man-

agers to engineers. Technical operators work the more sophisticated equipment.

The backgrounds of programme staff vary. Although radio is fast filling up with graduates, people with degrees do not have automatic priority. Paul Fairburn, the head of programmes at the Leeds stations, is a graduate, "but I spent a lot of vacation time working at a local station", while Mrs Larder (see profile) came up through the ranks.

Despite the increasing number of stations, getting a start is not easy. Persistence pays. Better still, approach a station and offer to work as a volunteer. Fetching and carrying, while showing a keen interest, can lead to a chance to work on programmes. Applications for jobs can be made to ILR and BBC stations. Anybody hoping to work on air should include a short demonstration tape.

The BBC runs a trainee reporter scheme lasting 20 months and designed to train people to work in the newsrooms of any of its local stations.

This scheme is for new entrants only, not graduates of radio or other journalism courses.

• Details are available from: the BBC appointments department, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.



Keeping in touch: at the radio station Linda Larder spends much of her time listening to other people's ideas

PROFILE

LINDA LARDER is the production manager at Aire FM - Magic 828. "Other stations might call me assistant programme controller. Basically, I make sure that everything happens I organise staff rotas, get scripts to studios, liaise between the station and the independent broadcasting industry across the entire management side."

Beginning her career as a secretary in a BBC station in Nottingham, she reached

broadcasts, arranging interviews and doing all the programme administration. I first went on air when someone was ill, and an interview had to be done. I began to take over more production work, became a producer and finally reached my present level. "While I was working as a producer, I came up with the idea for the *Say No to*

Strangers programme and thoroughly enjoyed following it through. I wrote the script, did the music and interviewed my own children. "Now that I am production manager, I spend as much time listening to other people's ideas, but I still think up some of my own and I still get on the air. Tonight, for instance, I am flying to Los Angeles to do some pop interviews that will be relayed back by satellite."

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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We welcome applications whatever your gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality, religious beliefs or practices, sexuality, age (up to 65 years) or trade union activities and from people with disabilities, lesbians and gay men. We particularly welcome applications from people with disabilities as they are currently under-represented in this organisation.

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Assistant Research Officer (Job Share)

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We require applications from enthusiastic persons with a numerate research background and extensive computing experience for this challenging post in the Research and Information Section of the County Planning Department which is being offered on a job sharing basis. Working on a half-time arrangement you will share responsibility for the Section's Working time computing in several subject areas and operational responsibilities for the Major Planning Applications Record System (PARS) operated jointly with District Councils and two National Trusts. This is a key post at the centre of the Department's information service and will offer scope to the right candidate to build on existing mainframe and micro-computer systems. In return we can offer one of the most attractive living environments in the County with pleasant villages complement the superb and varied landscape of upland and lowland areas. For informal discussion please contact Mr Cowie on the number below, ext 2421. Application forms from the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AG or by telephoning (0690) 780760 ext 2409. Closing date 25.11.90.

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DIRECTOR OF THE KING'S FUND COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Director in succession to Gordon Best. The College is part of the King's Fund, a leading independent charitable foundation established in 1897 to support hospitals and assist with the provision of health care.

The mission of the College is the development of high standards of management in the NHS and related public and voluntary services. It operates through development activity in the field and residential management programmes based in excellent facilities in central London. Additionally the College maintains a large network of contacts and working relationships within the UK and overseas.

The Director of the College must have:

- * Commitment to and flair for management development, particularly as applied to the broader context of health and social policy.
- * Capacity to lead a talented group of colleagues and manage a complex institution with a turnover of some £4.5 million, in a way which is in accord with the Fund's charitable purposes and traditions and the College's mission.
- * Commitment to a high quality NHS, preferably with personal experience and reputation in this field.
- * Communication skills of a high order.

Salary is likely to be in the range £50,000 to £60,000.

The Search Committee for the post comprises Duncan Nichol CBE, Baroness Cumberlege, Professor Tony Culyer and Robert Maxwell, Chief Executive of the King's Fund. Enquiries and suggestions to Robert Maxwell or any member of the Search Committee.

Further details obtainable from Nasera Kullar, The King's Fund, 14 Palace Court, London W2 4BT (Telephone 071-727 0581, Fax 071-727 7603).

Applications must be received by 21st December 1990.

The King's Fund is working towards equal opportunities.



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Applications are invited for posts in the teams responsible for the accreditation and quality assurance of NVQs. The successful applicants will be responsible for monitoring development projects against the programme for the implementation of the framework; advising bodies which set standards of competence and/or award qualifications on the criteria for accreditation; recommending whether qualifications submitted to the National Council should be accredited; monitoring the performance of awarding bodies and other relevant organisations to ensure that high standards of quality are maintained in assessment and that there is full compliance with the criteria and procedures for NVQs; and providing advice and assistance to colleagues and others involved in the development and implementation of NVQs.

A high level of inter-personal skill and a sound analytical approach to work and problem-solving are needed. Knowledge of and experience in vocational education, training and qualifications would be an advantage, but personal qualities will be a more important factor than specialised experience.

Applications including CVs should be sent within two weeks of the publication of this advertisement to

Liz Hunter,
Personnel Officer,
National Council for
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(071 387 9638).

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HOMES EXECUTIVE

Homes Executive required for small charity running three residential homes for the elderly and four psychiatric rehabilitation communities. Previous experience in either buildings maintenance or purchasing essential. A challenging "hands-on" post requiring commitment, energy and enthusiasm. Based in Fulham with travel to the homes (within the South East) a necessity.

Clean driving licence essential. Salary c £19,000.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS ALSO APPEAR ON THE NEXT PAGE

CRICKET

Akram turns match Pakistan's way as Marshall falls

From JOHN WOODCOCK IN KARACHI

BY REMOVING Marshall's off stump with two overs to go here yesterday, Wasim Akram left West Indies clinging on only by their fingernails in the first Test match. At 172 for seven in their second innings that made Pakistan by a mere 88 runs.

With Logie, Marshall had added 39 for West Indies' second wicket and been in for 85 minutes and, with three substitutes in the field, Pakistan were beginning to look a little more like the Pakistan we used to know. A bruised thigh, the result of being hit by Ambrose while batting, had kept Imran in the pavilion since the end of Pakistan's first innings, 20 minutes into the day, and Waqar Younis and Qadir had both withdrawn. Waqar with a chafed crotch, a not uncommon complaint in the heat, and Qadir partly, I fancy, because his confidence is chafed.

But Akram, who all day had been slanting the ball this way and that, now went round the wicket, from where he got past Marshall's forward defensive stroke. If West Indies can bat for another hour and leave Pakistan with, say, 130 to make, they could still, by hook or by crook, survive. It is not so much that the ball is shooting; it is just not bouncing, which will make the West Indian fast bowlers, operating to fields set well back, difficult to get away.

Pakistan had reckoned before play had begun that the key to their winning was the separation of Greenidge and Haynes. Even with only one of them gone they believed that at one end the door would beajar. If this was to understate Richardson's standing as a world-class batsman, it proved to be fairly near the mark. The fact of the matter is that in 106 Test innings, numbers four, five and six in the West Indian order — Best, Hooper and Logie — have

made only four hundreds between them, and Dujon, at number seven, has not made a Test fifty for over two years.

In the event Haynes, although he was to be seen retching in the heat, and Greenidge, made a brist enough start for Miandad, captaining Pakistan in Imran's absence, soon to be setting a very cautious field. When Qadir came on after seven overs, West Indies were 30 for no wicket and ten runs came off his first over, including four leg-side byes. But in his fourth over he had Greenidge stumped, pushing forward to a leg break and slightly overbalancing. For the second time in the match Greenidge affected surprise at the decision, though as in the first innings the television suggested there was no good reason for his doing so.

The umpires were always likely to come in for critical scrutiny, and so they did. The first six West Indian wickets fell in answer to appeals, even Dujon's, although he was clearly bowled off an inside edge. All those given out looked out, as did one or two that were not.

If the two English Johns, Hampshire and Holder, had been standing, as they were when India were here, a year ago, I doubt whether there would have been a single murmur of dissent. As it was, Richardson and particularly Best, as well as Greenidge, seemed prepared to blame the umpires more than themselves.

Once again Waqar bowled the most significant spell. Coming back after lunch taken at 55 for one, he had Richardson leg before to a ball that kept low, and in the same over Haynes was caught at the wicket driving at something well up but very wide. When Akram replaced Waqar, Hooper was leg before. This was a lovely piece of bowling

— Total (7 wkt) 172

C/G Greenidge 11; S Younis 5; Cahir 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

WEST INDIES: First Innings 261 L Haynes 117; Waqar Younis live for 78; G/C Greenidge 11; S Younis 5; Cahir 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

Second Innings 112 L Haynes 117; Waqar Younis 5; Cahir 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

TOSS: C/L Ambrose 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

PAKISTAN: First Innings 112 L Shoaib 11; M Ashraf 11; S Younis 5; Cahir 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

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PAKISTAN: First Innings 112 L Shoaib 11; M Ashraf 11; S Younis 5; Cahir 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

Second Innings 112 L Shoaib 11; M Ashraf 11; S Younis 5; Cahir 11; R/B Richardson 6; B Younis 11; S/P Ambrose 11; G/H Hooper 5; A/Marshall 5; C/L Ambrose not out 22; Total 172

BOWLING: Younis 15-2-42-2; Akram 19-6-34-2; Best 15-5-38-1; Cahir 8-1-22-1 (not); Shoaib 6-1-15-1; Marshall 1-0-0-0 (not); Waqar 1-0-0-0 (not); Dujon 1-0-0-0 (not); Logie 1-0-0-0 (not); Ambrose 1-0-0-0 (not); Hooper 1-0-0-0 (not); Bishop 1-0-0-0 (not); Ambrose 1-0-0-0 (not); Hooper 1-0-0-0 (not); Dujon 1-0-0-0 (not); Umpires: Khizar Hayat and Riazullah.

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Once again Waqar bowled the most significant spell. Coming back after lunch taken at 55 for one, he had Richardson leg before to a ball that kept low, and in the same over Haynes was caught at the wicket driving at something well up but very wide. When Akram replaced Waqar, Hooper was leg before. This was a lovely piece of bowling

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Tyrone Bridge taken to make successful debut over hurdles

By MANDARIN (MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

FOR sheer class today there is nothing to touch Tyrone Bridge, who will make his eagerly-awaited debut under National Hunt rules in the grade two Reynoldstown Cup at Wolverhampton.

Bought in Ireland last year by Paul Green just before he finished second in the Irish St Leger, Tyrone Bridge did not, in the end, run over hurdles last season.

Instead he was kept in reserve for another campaign on the Flat which saw him finish second in the Ascot Gold Cup. More recently, he again acquired himself well when placed for the second time in Ireland's final classic.

With Peter Scudamore on the sidelines, Marin Pipe has turned to Richard Dunwoody to guide Tyrone Bridge through his first public test over hurdles.

I am led to believe that Tyrone Bridge, who is a gelding, has jumped well in practice, in which case he has the ability to beat Lascenaga, the impressive winner of similar events at Cheltenham and Kempton already this autumn.

Later in the programme, Catch The Cross (3-30) should be another winner for Pipe, judged on the way he scored at Cheltenham 11 days ago, while Excelsior can start the day off well for Dunwoody by capturing the Advent Four-

Year Old Novices' Claiming Hurdle.

Trained at Royston by John Jenkins, Excelsior would not have to have improved much on his promising sixth behind Salmonator Joe at Stratford to win this modest contest, especially as Fair Prospect has been such a disappointment.

Yesterday, Owen Brennan had the choice of running his useful 12-year-old Vulture's Crown in either the Charter Hardware Handicap Chase or the Rufford Handicap Chase at Wetherby. I believe that he has chosen correctly in opting for the Wolverhampton race, even though Master Rajah, who did nothing but improve last season, opted him.

The race on the Yorkshire track would have been a much sterner test since Greenheart, Gold Optics, Massoon, Tressider and Mister Point have all stood their ground.

Well that Greenheart should go at his best, preference is for Mister Point who trounced the in-form Tactico over today's course and distance at Hexham where he was beaten only a length by Camdon Night.

On the all-weather surface at Southwell, I like nothing better than William Haggas-trained Plus Classic (2-0) who was caught on the line by Camdon on his last visit to the course. He has an ideal draw now and the ability to take advantage of it.

By picking up the winning trial again at Ayr only last Saturday when he accounted for General Chandos, Tactico has given Mister Point's cause a timely boost.

For Graham McCourt, Mis-

ter Point could easily be a

second winner trained by Nigel Tinkler, the first being Normay in the Sheffield Selling Hurdle.

McCourt will also partner Midland Express when he endeavours to beat What About Me again in the Knaresborough Novices' Chase, which has sadly developed into a match.

The last time they met at Newcastle, there was precious little between them going into the last fence which proved the ultimate undoing of Midland Express, who also fell on his seasonal debut. What About Me is preferred as he looks the safer jumper; a factor to be considered at Wetherby of all places.

Widened City, who was runner-up to Native Mission on his jumping debut, can go one better in the Tadcaster Novices' Hurdle while Newholme Farm, from Jimmy Fitzgerald's successful stable, is napped to do likewise in the Halifax Novices' Handicap following that heartening race at Hexham where he was beaten only a length by Hurdle.

At Windsor, Granvillewaterford, making his jumping debut, landed a gamble from 5-1 to 3-1 in the River Thames Novices'

Hurdle.

A VERDICT is expected in the long-awaited Ayr Appeal, 529 days after the filly, owned by the Aga Khan and trained by Michael Stoute, won the 1989 Gold Cup Oaks at Epsom.

The second day of the latest and probable final session of the enquiry was adjourned after just 1pm.

The stewards took a dim view

Festival target for Remittance Man after smooth debut

REMITTANCE Man made an impressive debut over fences in the Douglas Concrete Novices' Chase at Leicester yesterday and Nicky Henderson has already mapped out a Cheltenham festival target of either the Arkle or Sun Alliance Chase for him.

After the six-year-old led over the last two fences to beat Tentente by an easy 12 lengths, leaving Richard Dunwoody, only too happy behind, the rounded Peter Scudamore, Henderson said: "Remittance Man is certainly a Cheltenham pose. He has always done this job of jumping extremely well."

"I thought Leicestershire was a nice place to come for a bit of education. He will now try better company over two miles to see if he has got the speed for the Arkle."

Lumberjack, a disappointment last season, picked up the winning thread when tamely worrying front-running Bitter Buck out of first place by a head in the Thorpe-Satchville Hurdle. There is still a cloud over the winner, however.

Richard Morris said: "He kept jumping and pulling himself up last season, and that's what happened in the Scottish Champion Hurdle. He had a virus on him then and Mark [Dwyer] says he's choking again today."

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Hurdle.

Over three hours in London yesterday, the Jockey Club's disciplinary committee had intended to break mid-afternoon for one of the participants to attend another engagement but the hearing broke up shortly before 1pm.

The Times Private



Harvey: out for three weeks after Windsor fall

Simon Sherwood, the winning trainer, only came out of hospital at the weekend following a double hernia operation, and had to be content to listening in to the victory on the telephone.

Lake Harvey's good recent run came to a painful halt when Phenomenon, the 9-4 favourite, fell four flights out. Harvey dislocated his right elbow and is likely to be out of action for three weeks.

The stewards took a dim view

of the running and riding of Present Times, who finished eighth. Charlie Moore, the Brighton trainer, and his son Gary, who rode the 5-3 winner, were each fined £150 under the rule covering "schooling in public".

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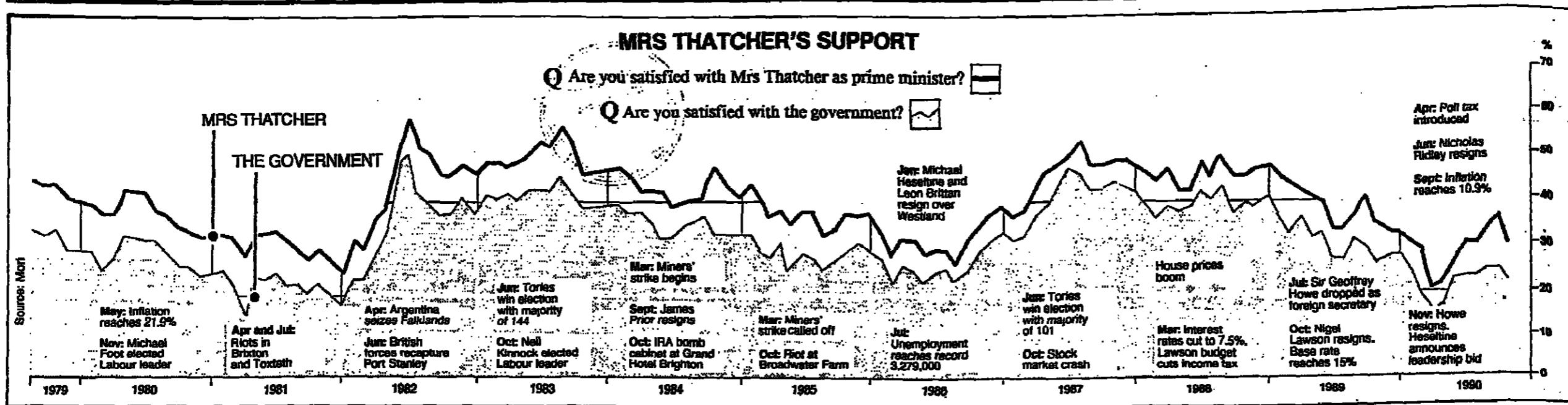
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Ups and downs of office: the fluctuations of Margaret Thatcher's popularity since 1979 as recorded in Mori polls — always more popular than her government but support has ebbed

Heseltine campaign exploited weakness in Thatcher's team

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

IN campaigning terms, a prime minister of 11 years' standing proved to have few advantages over a backbench challenger. The leadership contest marked the culmination of nearly five years' work by Michael Heseltine to establish himself as a favourite in the constituencies and apply his leverage to the MP electorate.

Mr Heseltine had not wanted to mount the challenge himself and risk the label of party splitter. He wanted a stalking horse. In the event no stalking horse emerged but it did not matter. The breakthrough was made for him by the thunderbolt of Sir Geoffrey Howe's resignation speech. Mr Heseltine was able to argue from then that the tensions exposed in the party could be discharged only by a full and open challenge from a front-rank contender. Splitting the party never became a significant campaign issue.

His chief lieutenants were already in place in the shape of Michael Mates, the chairman of the defence select committee, and Keith Hampton, his former parliamentary private secretary, both of whom had worked closely with him for years. Prepared also were an old Oxford friend, the one-time frontbencher Sir Peter Tapsell, rated one of the most able Tories not to make the Thatcher government, and Sir Neil Macfarlane, former sports minister and golfing partner until last week to

Denis Thatcher. They acted as proposer and seconder.

The Heseltine campaign, masterminded from a couple of cluttered rooms on the sixth floor at 25 Victoria Street, had clearly decided that the best approach was for Mrs Thatcher to stay above the battle. They insisted that it would be business as usual. She had a government to run and a country to represent across the world.

Mr Heseltine seized the initiative with a bold opening.

Although he was taking on a prime minister who had led his party to three successive election victories, he made what his team called "winability" the essential theme of his campaign. The successes of the Thatcher years — he was careful to pay tribute to her achievements — could best be safeguarded through the 1990s, he suggested, with him as leader. She was now too unpopular, he implied, for there to be any prospect of Tory recovery without a change of leader. Shrewdly he made the promise of a fundamental review of the poll tax.

As it became clear that Mr Heseltine was making ground, and as the opinion poll evidence stacked one way to show that the Conservatives would at least enjoy a significant honeymoon period with the voters if they were to swap Mrs Thatcher for Mr Heseltine, the Thatcher camp changed gear. The prime minister was able to argue that it was a little strange for her to make that accusation about someone she had readily promoted in her



Poster plea: a last-minute appeal outside Parliament by Mr Denzil Griffiths of London for Tory MPs to keep Mrs Thatcher at the helm and "vote for Britain"

for a number of interviews. In cabinet and who had been in the past as a tool responsible for one of the biggest privatisations of all.

Unofficial associates of the Heseltine camp, such as Sir Ian Gilmour, were able to talk of panic by the prime minister and her supporters. Mr Heseltine himself was able to score a potent point.

His cabinet walkout and the mass-swapping episode have forced him to endure ever since the taunts that he is headstrong and intemperate. Now, however, he was able to respond with calm dignity, saying that he would not make any personal comments about the prime minister and that it was important in these difficult days to remain ice cool.

As for the referendum, on which cabinet colleagues had not been consulted, few ministers approved of a stratagem that she herself had dismissed

Ronald Butt, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Poll swing followed downturn by Tories

By DAVID LIPSEY

ONE point has been established beyond doubt by Michael Heseltine's challenge: the polls are agreed that he would be a more potent vote-winner in an immediate election than Margaret Thatcher.

Since the campaign opened, eight national polls have compared the Tories' prospects were he leader with those under Mrs Thatcher. All give him an advantage. The latest Gallup in *The Daily Telegraph* yesterday, shows that 26 per cent of voters would be more inclined to vote Conservative if Heseltine were leader. Only 7 per cent would be less inclined.

Six polls tested how people would vote nationwide if he were at the helm, all showing that the Conservatives would fare better. Five said that under his leadership, the Conservatives would lead Labour by between 1 and 10 percentage points.

However, Mrs Thatcher's supporters can argue that this is a temporary phenomenon.

This opinion poll evidence on this is slim, but what there is suggests that the public has turned only quite recently against voting for the prime minister. Mori for *The Sunday Times* asked in September 1989 which of various possible candidates would do the best job of leading the Conservative party into the next general election. Mrs Thatcher comfortably topped the poll. Of those questioned, 32% put her first. Michael Heseltine came second with 22%. The subsequent slump in Conservative fortunes changed the picture. By March 1990, only 15% rated her the best leader, while Heseltine scored 40%.

Further back, Mori for *The Economist* found in July 1986 that 11% would be more likely to vote Conservative if she were replaced, compared with the 28% reported in this week's Gallup poll.

Battle may be last of its kind

By PHILIP WEBSTER
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

A SERVING Conservative prime minister may never again have to face the sort of challenge laid down to Margaret Thatcher by Michael Heseltine. Yesterday's contest is likely to be the last under present rules.

As the party has torn itself apart over the last fortnight, the views expressed by senior MPs and members of the cabinet has been never again.

When the dust has settled,

the executive of the 1922 committee is expected to draw up rules that will prevent a Conservative prime minister from facing an automatic annual leadership election. It has been argued that the system introduced in 1965 by Alec Douglas-Home (now Lord Home) was never intended to be used like this potentially to oust a serving prime minister with a 100-seat majority.

Conservative MPs, however, are jealous of their rights and will be anxious to ensure that they do not lose altogether their ability to vote out a leader who has strayed.

The complex rules which require a first-ballot winner to gain a majority of all MPs entitled to vote, in addition to a 15 per cent lead, were introduced by Lord Home in response to a widespread demand by his parliamentary colleagues for an end to the "magic circle", under which the Tory leader emerged as a result of consultations between party grandees. Lord Home was the last beneficiary.

Humphry Berkeley, Conservative MP at the time, has been credited with advising Lord Home on the rules. Apparently the 15 per cent figure was plucked out of the air and it was never suggested that there should be annual elections.

That change came in 1974 amid widespread party dissatisfaction at two successive general election defeats and it was triggered in the 1975 contest which saw Margaret Thatcher replace Edward Heath.

Ironically, until last year when Sir Anthony Meyer emerged as the most unlikely of stalking-horses to challenge Mrs Thatcher, it had not been used at all. Mrs Thatcher had served ten years as prime minister without being challenged.

Now senior party figures are arguing that it was never intended for a period when the party was in government.

Radical changes will be considered. One possibility is that leadership elections should be suspended while the party is in government. Another is that it should be made much more difficult to force a contest.

Among ideas being floated by members of the 1922 executive was ending automatic annual elections while in government. However, in order to protect the rights of MPs, a poll could be triggered if a large number of MPs, say 50, were prepared publicly to nominate a challenger.

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What they said and when

THE following are a selection of key quotations made just before Michael Heseltine's challenge to Margaret Thatcher for the Conservative party leadership or during the campaign itself:

"I've made my position clear. I think Mrs Thatcher will lead the Conservative party in the next general election and win it. I've said it so often I'm embarrassed to repeat it." Michael Heseltine (Nov 6)

"The Adulterer, The Bungler and The Joker. We list five MPs who are either actively helping Michael Heseltine in his takeover campaign or are members of Tarzan's fan club. And a rum bunch they are too."

The Sun (Nov 13)
"The time has come for others to consider their own response to the tragic conflict of loyalties with which I have myself wrestled for perhaps too long."

Sir Geoffrey Howe (Nov 13)
"Goodness, I nearly drove off the road. Geoffrey is usually

Parkinson: "I am not very attracted to referendums"

Margaret Thatcher (Nov 19)

"The last thing any of them

said when inviting me to

address their activists or to

appear at by-elections on be-

half of my party was, 'Michae-

l, we think really you're a

socialist'."

Michael Heseltine (Nov 20)

"Cecil Parkinson (Nov 18)

"If you read Michael Hesel-

tine's book, you will find it

more akin to some of the

Labour party policies: intervention, corporatism, every-

thing that pulled us down."

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Michael Heseltine (Nov 20)

"Britain's sovereignty over Eu-

ropean issues and worries about

the prime minister's style of

government.

The hard ecu had the back-

ing of Douglas Hurd, the

foreign secretary, who wants

to avoid Britain being put in

the position of having to

choose one lane in a two-lane

Europe, and of John Major, the Chancellor. The plan has

few supporters in Europe, however, and the British govern-

ment must look serious

about it if it is to win any

more. To the chagrin of the

ministers on the Treasury

bench, Mrs Thatcher had de-

alted her prospects a mighty blow.

Mrs Thatcher's disparaging

remarks about the hard ecu

and her scornful remarks

about the way in which mon-

etary union was being used to

force Britain into federalism

and, if there was a trigger

by the back door brought to a

head Tory unease over Euro-

pean issues and worries about

the prime minister's style of

government.

The hard ecu had the back-

ing of Douglas Hurd, the

foreign secretary, who wants

to avoid Britain being put in

the position of having to

choose one lane in a two-lane

Europe, and of John Major, the Chancellor. The plan